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1962

annual report

OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

A. R. MARGETTS, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, SHIRE HALL, NOTTINGHAM. TELEPHONE 55024

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SECTION I

COUNTY HEALTH COMMITTEE**Constitution**

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Sub-Committees

Ambulance
 Finance and General Purposes
 Health Centres
 Maternity and Child Welfare
 Mental Health
 Preventive Health Service
 Sherwood Village Settlement Management

Members of the Committee†

Chairman :

ALDERMAN MRS. B. SHARRARD

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR R. A. BARTLAM

Ex-officio :

ALDERMAN S. FARR

ALDERMAN W. BAYLISS, C.B.E., D.L.

Aldermen :

AINLEY, J.

QUIBELL, MRS. K. A.

ELEY, J. W.

SHARRARD, MRS. B.

HILL, MRS. L.

TAYLOR, MRS. C. A.

† December, 1962

Councillors :

BARTLAM, R. A.	MEAD, A.
BLANCHARD, E. E.	MORRIS, W. J.
BRADLEY, MRS. F. E.	O'HARA, H. F.
BROOKS, D. A.	PEEL, G. H.
BROWN, S.	POUNDER, A. J.
BUXTON, J.	QUIRK, MRS. G.
CLARKE, C. E.	ROBERTS, J.
COLMAN, A.	SKILLEN, S. J.
CUTTS, D.	SUTTON, G. H.
FOSTER, W. H.	THOMAS, MRS. S. D.
GALE, F. J. W.	WALKER, G. R.
GASH, W. W.	WATSON, MRS. P. R.
GREEN, A.	WHELDON, F. E.
HARRISON, C.	WHITE, F. W.
LAYCOCK, LADY C. A. L.	WOOLLEY, H. M.
LINCOLN, E. E.	YATES, MRS. E. A.

*Representative Members :***Municipal Borough Councils**

East Retford	PEATFIELD, J. W.
Mansfield	MILFORD, MRS. A.
Newark	WHOMSLEY, A. E., B.E.M.
Worksop	TAYLOR, H. B.

Urban District Councils

Arnold	HALL, M. S.
Beeston & Stapleford ...	OLDHAM, A.
Carlton	GRIFFIN, P.
Eastwood	LIMB, C.
Hucknall	RADFORD, D.
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	ARNOLD, W.
Mansfield Woodhouse ...	STIRLAND, MRS. A. H.
Sutton-in-Ashfield	BONSER, J. D.
Warsop	NICKLESS, MRS. G.
West Bridgford	RODGERS, G. E. C.

Rural District Councils

Basford	HILL, MRS. J.
Bingham	MOORE, W. A.
East Retford	HORTON, H. E.
Newark	BROWN, DR. R. W. W.
Southwell	BROCKLEHURST, T.
Worksop	DADLEY, R. S.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
SHIRE HALL,
NOTTINGHAM.

October, 1963.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1962.

The general health of the population of Nottinghamshire was well maintained during the year. The birth rate in 1962 was the highest since 1948, being 18.57 per 1,000 population.

The infant mortality rate was 21.96 per 1,000 live births. This was an increase over 1961 when it was 17.7. The rate for 1961 showed a substantial drop, and the 1962 rate follows more closely the general trend of fall over the last five years. Nevertheless, it will remain necessary carefully to watch the position in the coming years.

In Nottinghamshire, out of 11,296 births only 5,625 were in hospital. This is only 49.8%, which is very low compared with the Cranbrook Committee's recommendation of 70%. Furthermore, the very considerable pressure upon hospitals for accommodation has led to an increasing rate of discharge of cases before the tenth day. One effect of this has been to place additional work upon the County Midwives, when they are already fully occupied on their district duties.

In the Report there is an article written by Mr. W. L. Richardson on the agency arrangements for District Nursing with the Nottinghamshire Nursing Federation. For many years Mr. Richardson has given this service his particular and thoughtful attention, and he has been a tower of strength to the Department in their co-operation with the Federation. As the Lay Administrative Assistant and Chief Clerk he has been one of the most important members of the Department, and it is with great regret that we are losing him on his retirement as from the 27th March, 1963. With my colleagues I wish him a happy and useful retirement.

Towards the end of the year Mr. W. A. Marrow, the Health Education Officer, resigned. Mr. Marrow had been with the County since March, 1945, and was one of the very first Health Education Officers to be appointed in the country. He is now generally accepted as one of the

leading figures in this field. His work has been of the highest order and it is a very great loss to us all that he has felt it necessary to seek his future in wider fields of Health Education.

The County Services suffered a severe blow in 1962 by the death of Dr. E. L. R. Galloway, Deputy Medical Superintendent of Ransom Hospital after almost twenty-five years in continuous service with the County Council at the Village Settlement, and almost thirty-four years' service at the Hospital. Her personality and services will be sadly missed.

During the year the County Council initiated arrangements to improve their liaison with the general medical services. One step was the appointment by the Local Medical Committee of Dr. G. M. T. Tate as an observer at County Council meetings. At the same time steps have been taken in a number of ways to develop the Local Health Authority's association with general practice. Since March, 1960, a Health Visitor in an urban area has attended at a weekly well-baby clinic held at a general practitioner's surgery, and in December, 1961, a similar arrangement was made in a rural district, and in this instance the Health Visitor also attends the doctor's ante-natal clinic. The latter arrangement has proved very useful and has been facilitated by the fact that the practice is the only one in the rural area which the Health Visitor covers.

There are also informal arrangements between medical practitioners and Health Visitors being carried out in many areas throughout the County by which there is close contact maintained between them, and the problems arising in the practice are discussed and dealt with to the advantage of all concerned.

Regarding the future—it is hoped very shortly to formally attach one Health Visitor full-time to a large practitioner partnership in an urban area for an experimental period of one year. At the end of this time, one will be in a better position to assess the advantages and disadvantages of the arrangement. It is felt that the mixed nature of the Nottinghamshire geography and population distribution makes any immediate comprehensive scheme difficult to achieve, but it is hoped in the next few years that each practice will have a Health Visitor available if required for direct and regular association with it. A difficulty is the shortage of Health Visitors, but the Council have attempted to ameliorate the position by appointing ancillary staff to take over services which are not those requiring Health Visiting training.

During the course of the year there has been a welcome increase in the number of requests received from Hospital Almoners for Health Visitors to follow up patients discharged from hospital. The majority of these were elderly people living alone who needed help to continue to manage on their own. In most cases it was possible for the Health Visitor to mobilise the statutory and voluntary services so that the old person was able to maintain his independence.

Concurrent with this development of Health Visitors' duties, the Council have included in their 10-year Plan proposals to build purpose-built clinics in the main areas at which all the auxiliary services, particularly Health Education, can be provided, to the advantage of the public and in close co-operation with the family doctor.

In the field of Mental Health, as will be seen from the report, the service is developing as rapidly as staffing recruitment and training permit. A very welcome event during the year was the completion of a new Training Centre which was formally opened in August, 1963, by Major-General Sir Robert Laycock, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. This is the first Centre at which the Health Authority have included a Special Care Unit for children who have not reached a stage of development suitable for training activities. It is hoped that in a short time these facilities will also become available in the Nottingham and Mansfield areas.

During the year it has been possible to develop increasing opportunities for close collaboration between the Department's services and the Hospital services, and it is hoped that before too long these will be fully associated.

In the preparation of this report and the conduct of the services during 1962 there have been many hands involved, and I should like to express my appreciation of the willing assistance I have received from all members of the staff. I am grateful to my Deputy, Dr. R. S. Male, for the wise and constant assistance he has given to me. I should like to thank the District Medical Officers of Health who have always offered me the greatest consideration and help.

I am grateful to you, the members of the Council, and particularly the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, for your encouragement and understanding help over the year.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. MARGETTS.

Alderman William Bayliss, C.B.E., D.L., J.P.

On the 12th February, 1963, the County suffered a severe loss by the death of Alderman William Bayliss, C.B.E., D.L., J.P.

The County Council at their meeting on the 26th February, 1963, passed the following Resolution :—

“ Resolved—

That the Council record their profound grief at the irreparable loss which they and the County have suffered by the death of Alderman William Bayliss, C.B.E., D.L., J.P., whose long and conspicuous service to this County Council and to local government in this County has been of inestimable value and benefit to the inhabitants and will ever be a proud cause of our grateful remembrance. We offer our heartfelt condolences to his widow and family in their bereavement.”

In moving this Resolution, Alderman S. Farr, M.C., D.L., Chairman of the Council, referred to

“ the deep sense of loss which all members of the Council must feel at the death of Alderman William Bayliss, C.B.E., D.L., J.P., Vice-Chairman of the Council, who had been a member of the Council for almost forty-one years and for sixteen years from 1946 to 1962 had been Chairman of the Council; also he had been Chairman of the Standing Joint Committee for the past fifteen years. Alderman Bayliss was a man of extensive interests who served his fellowmen in the widest range of duties with great distinction and worked untiringly for the welfare of the inhabitants of this County. His period as Chairman of this County Council was noteworthy for the fairness, gentleness and kindly good humour with which he presided at meetings of the Council and his outstanding ability, broadness of vision and sympathetic understanding inspired great confidence and trust. He would be greatly missed from the local government scene in this County and his passing would be mourned by his very great number of friends.”

Alderman F. A. Small, C.B.E., D.L., also paid tribute

“ to Alderman Bayliss’s great qualities, particularly his wisdom and enthusiasm and his willingness at all times to help others, not least with wise counsel. It was not possible for a man who had so well served the Council and the people ever to have adequate testimony of his worth.”

Although his interests and work covered the whole of the County Services, we in the Health Department regarded Mr. Bayliss with proprietary affection. Mr. Bayliss was a member of the Public Health and Housing Committee (later renamed Health Committee) from 1919, and was Chairman from 1931 to 1952. This covered the period of very extensive development of the Health Services in all of which Mr. Bayliss took an active part.

Mr. Bayliss was also a member of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee from 1919, being Chairman from 1931 to 1946.

The inception of the Sherwood Village Settlement in 1934 was a project which Mr. Bayliss had very much at heart and the success of the scheme was in no small measure due to his indefatigable efforts ; he was Chairman of the Management Committee from the time of its formation until his death.

Those of us who were privileged to meet Mr. Bayliss in the course of official duties feel that we have lost a personal friend—his cheery greeting and kindly enquiry as to our well-being will be sorely missed.

SECTION II

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1962

Area in acres (land and inland water, Census 1951) (actual 523,482)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*521,645
Population Census, 1951 (actual 535,156)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*533,361
Number of Households, Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156,581
Average number of persons per household, Census 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.3
Population estimated, June 1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	602,160
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£7,455,468
Estimated product of a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£30,207

* These figures relate to the area and population of the County after the Nottingham City and County Boundaries Act, 1951, had become effective on the 1st April, 1952.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1962

	County	England & Wales
Mothers and Infants		
Live Births	11,296	840,600
Live Births per 1,000 population : Crude	18.76	18.0
Corrected	18.57	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	4.32	6.6
Still Births	213	15,500
Still Births rate per 1,000 live and still births	18.51	18.1
Total Live and Still Births	11,509	856,100
Infant Deaths	248	18,187
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	21.96	21.6
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate	21.65	Not available
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—illegitimate	28.69	Not available
Neo-Natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	15.49	15.1
Early Neo-Natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	12.66	12.95
Perinatal Mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	30.93	30.8
Maternal Deaths—including abortion	4	300
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	0.35	0.35

					County	England and Wales
Deaths (All ages)						
Number—all causes	...	...	...	...	6,526	557,629
Death Rate : Crude	...	...	...	...	10.84	11.9
Corrected	...	...	...	...	12.90	

Tuberculosis

Number of Deaths—						
All Forms	...	...	...	...	23	3,089
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	17	2,776
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	6	313
Death Rate—						
All Forms	...	...	...	...	0.04	0.07
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	0.03	0.06
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.01

Cancer

Number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	1,149	101,599
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	1.91	2.18

Population

The estimated population of 602,160 shows an increase of 8,890 on the previous year. The biggest increase was in Basford R.D.—1,280.

The natural increase (excess of births over deaths) was 4,770.

County District Statistics

These are given in Tables I, II, III and IV at the end of the Report.

Live Births

The following Table gives details for the year :—

Number of Registered Live Births			
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male ...	5,540	230	5,770
Female ...	5,268	258	5,526
Total ...	10,808	488	11,296

Illegitimate Births

Year	No. of Illegitimate Births registered	Rate per 1,000 of the population	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1952	368	0.68	43.2
1953	349	0.65	40.5
1954	384	0.70	44.7
1955	335	0.61	38.4
1956	329	0.60	36.9
1957	346	0.61	36.9
1958	372	0.65	38.5
1959	421	0.73	42.3
1960	373	0.64	36.2
1961	469	0.79	44.2
1962	488	0.81	43.2

Principal Causes of Death

Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,145
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,149
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	961
Diseases of Respiratory System (excluding Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	884
Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192

Infant Deaths

Deaths of Infants under one year of age			
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male ...	132	7	139
Female ...	102	7	109
Total ...	234	14	248

Distribution of Still Births and of Infant Deaths

	Still Births	Under One Month	Between 1-12 Months	Total
URBAN DISTRICTS				
Mansfield (Borough) ...	19	11	13	43
Worksop (Borough) ...	13	9	8	30
Newark (Borough) ...	6	6	3	15
East Retford (Borough)	10	6	1	17
Arnold	2	6	3	11
Beeston & Stapleford ...	12	13	—	25
Carlton	14	16	6	36
Eastwood	3	4	—	7
Hucknall	9	7	3	19
Kirkby-in-Ashfield ...	10	11	1	22
Mansfield Woodhouse ...	15	5	7	27
Sutton-in-Ashfield ...	18	10	7	35
Warsop	3	5	—	8
West Bridgford ...	7	8	1	16
Totals for Urban Districts ...	141	117	53	311
RURAL DISTRICTS				
Basford	30	11	8	49
Bingham	5	9	1	15
Worksop	8	7	5	20
East Retford	3	7	2	12
Newark	3	6	1	10
Southwell	23	18	3	44
Totals for Rural Districts ...	72	58	20	150
Whole County ...	213	175	73	461

**Table of Causes of Death of Children
Under One Year of Age**

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths			Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Whole County	
Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	1	—	1	0.09
Pneumonia... ..	36	13	49	4.34
Bronchitis	1	3	4	0.35
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	—	2	0.18
Congenital Malformations	41	14	55	4.87
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases ...	84	44	128	11.33
Accidents	4	4	8	0.71
Homicide	1	—	1	0.09
Totals	170	78	248	21.96

Births and Death Rates (Corrected)

To render the local crude birth and death rates comparable with the country as a whole it is necessary to correct them by the application of factors which compensate for differences in age and sex distribution in the local population, compared with the distribution in the country as a whole. Such factors have been furnished by the Registrar-General in respect of each of the County Districts, for the aggregates of Urban Districts and Rural Districts, and for the County as a whole.

The following table gives the crude rates for each district, the correcting factors by which the crude rates are to be multiplied and the resultant corrected rates.

DISTRICT	BIRTHS			DEATHS		
	Crude Rate per 1,000 of the Population	Area Comparability Factor	Corrected Rate per 1,000 of the Population	Crude Rate per 1,000 of the Population	Area Comparability Factor	Corrected Rate per 1,000 of the Population
URBAN DISTRICTS—						
Mansfield (Borough) ...	17.2	0.97	16.7	12.4	1.07	13.3
Worksop (Borough) ...	19.2	0.96	18.4	10.1	1.26	12.7
Newark (Borough) ...	19.5	1.00	19.5	12.6	1.02	12.9
East Retford (Borough) ...	15.9	0.99	15.7	12.2	0.94	11.4
Arnold ...	20.4	0.94	19.2	9.8	1.34	13.2
Beeston & Stapleford ...	19.4	0.97	18.8	10.2	1.37	13.9
Carlton ...	17.8	0.97	17.3	11.3	1.18	13.4
Eastwood ...	21.4	1.00	21.4	10.5	1.34	14.1
Hucknall ...	18.8	1.00	18.8	9.7	1.36	13.3
Kirkby-in-Ashfield ...	19.8	0.98	19.4	10.8	1.27	13.7
Mansfield Woodhouse ...	23.5	0.97	22.8	9.9	1.44	14.3
Sutton-in-Ashfield ...	17.2	1.00	17.2	10.6	1.29	13.7
Warsop ...	17.1	0.97	16.6	11.7	1.36	15.9
West Bridgford ...	16.5	1.03	17.0	13.5	0.85	11.4
Aggregate of Urban Districts ...	18.6	0.98	18.3	11.1	1.20	13.3
RURAL DISTRICTS—						
Basford ...	18.4	0.96	17.7	9.8	1.25	12.2
Bingham ...	19.0	1.05	19.9	12.8	0.87	11.1
Worksop ...	20.5	1.04	21.3	10.8	1.49	16.1
East Retford ...	15.8	1.10	17.4	10.1	0.98	9.9
Newark ...	22.1	0.99	21.9	9.1	1.08	9.8
Southwell ...	19.8	1.00	19.8	9.8	1.26	12.4
Aggregate of Rural Districts ...	19.0	1.00	19.0	10.3	1.17	12.0
Whole County ...	18.8	0.99	18.6	10.8	1.19	12.9
England and Wales ...	18.0	—	—	11.9	—	—

STAFF EXAMINATIONS

During the course of the year, 1,871 individual cases were dealt with. Of this number, 81 withdrew their applications and 53 were in respect of requests from other Authorities.

A summary of the remaining 1,737 cases is as follows :—

Dealt with by submission of a Statement of Medical History							
Requiring Medical Examination only	...	...	...	...	...	270	
Requiring Medical and Chest X-ray examination	...	...	...	...	...	163	
Requiring Chest X-ray Examination only	...	...	...	...	...	162	
No Medical or Chest X-ray Examination required	...	...	...	...	...	391	
						—	986
Entrants to the Teaching Profession and Training of Teachers							
Entrants to Teaching Profession	...	...	...	...	...	60	
Entrants to Training Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	351	
						—	411
Re-examination of Existing Staff							
Fire Service	...	...	...	...	...	16	
Ambulance Service	...	...	...	...	...	48	
School Crossing Patrols	...	...	...	...	...	129	
Requests from Employing Departments	...	...	...	...	...	38	
						—	231
Examinations carried out by General Practitioners in respect of Retained Firemen							63
Medical Examination of Printing Trade Apprentices							46
							<hr/> 1,737 <hr/>

Of the 986 Statements of Medical History submitted, from the information given it was decided that a medical examination was unnecessary in respect of 553 candidates (391—no examination, 162—Chest X-ray examination only).

To dispense with the possibility of having to undergo a physical medical examination, candidates for employment in the County Council's Service are required to complete a comprehensive medical history form. However, in view of the nature of the employment it is necessary, in some cases, for a medical examination to be a part of the Conditions of Service (e.g. firemen, ambulance personnel, school crossing patrols, etc.). During the course of the year, 255 medical examinations of this type were carried out.

Of the 731 remaining medical history forms received it was possible to dispense with the medical examination for 553 candidates (approximately three-quarters) and only in 178 instances were medical examinations considered to be necessary.

Dispensing with medical examinations in respect of 553 candidates meant a considerable saving of Medical Officer time.

SECTION III

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total numbers of cases of infectious diseases, other than tuberculosis, notified amongst County residents during 1962, were as follows:—

Disease	Cases notified
Scarlet Fever	173
Whooping Cough	22
Measles	1,956
Acute Poliomyelitis—paralytic	1
Acute Encephalitis—infective—4 ; post-infectious—2 ...	6
Meningococcal infection	7
Dysentery	406
Puerperal Pyrexia	12
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3
Acute Pneumonia	126
Food Poisoning	49
Erysipelas	15
Typhoid Fever	2
Leptospirosis	1

In cases where a copy of an infectious disease notification submitted in accordance with statutory requirements was passed to the County Council within 12-48 hours of receipt by a County District Council, the fee paid to the doctor concerned by the County District Council was reimbursed by the County Council.

Health Visitors were provided with details to facilitate preventive action.

SECTION IV

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA**Sewerage and Sewage Disposal**

Considerable activity is taking place in the rural areas to provide modern drainage and sewage disposal facilities.

The urban areas, too, are constantly aware of the need to enlarge and extend their existing facilities but a special mention of the country districts seems justified, particularly as the schemes being put forward by them are in almost every case to provide modern sewerage and sewage disposal to villages for the first time.

During the last five years, eighteen schemes have been put forward for the benefit of thirty-seven parishes and the majority of these are now either in operation or in course of construction.

During the present year five such schemes were promoted by which eleven parishes will benefit in due course.

When one considers these schemes as the means of eliminating cesspools and other insanitary forms of drainage their contribution as a public health measure is a very real one.

New Works and Improvements**MANSFIELD M.B.**

The construction of heated and cold digestors together with improvements to the sedimentation tanks at the sewage works was commenced and will be completed during 1963.

WORKSOP M.B.

Extensions of sewers :—

Surface Water	...	...	...	...	624 yards
Foul Water	...	...	...	...	316 yards

NEWARK M.B.

Considerable progress on reconstruction of Borough Sewage Works.

New sewers laid	1,423 yards
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EAST RETFORD M.B.

Extension of foul and surface water sewers for housing development.

BEESTON & STAPLEFORD U.D.

Sewers extended to newly developed sites.

Work is still proceeding on the schemes for the reconstruction of both the Beeston and Stapleford Sewage Works.

CARLTON U.D.

Extensions of sewers :—

Surface Water	...	...	...	...	722 yards
Foul Water	...	...	...	...	671 yards

EASTWOOD U.D.

Sewers extended to newly developed site.

HUCKNALL U.D.

Sewers extended to newly developed site.

KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD U.D.

The reconstruction of the Sewage Disposal Works now largely completed.

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE U.D.

Extensions of sewers :—

Surface Water	...	...	...	...	108 yards
Foul Water	...	...	...	...	1,789 yards

A contract for extensions to the existing sewage works has been let, but had not been commenced by the end of 1962.

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD U.D.

Extensions of sewers :—

Surface Water	...	...	...	...	403 yards
Foul Water	...	...	...	...	238 yards
Combined	...	...	...	...	950 yards

A scheme for the extension of the sewage works is in course of preparation.

WEST BRIDGFORD U.D.

The existing sewage works are being maintained pending the completion of the main drainage scheme which provides for the pumping of the whole of the district sewage across the River Trent to connect with the Nottingham City outfall sewers.

BINGHAM R.D.

The village of Cotgrave sewerage scheme and sewage works is now in progress.

The enlarging and installation of a new pumping station and sewage works to cope with increased population in Radcliffe-on-Trent is still progressing.

WORKSOP R.D.

Extensions of sewers :—

Surface Water	...	...	...	...	260 yards
Foul Water	...	...	...	...	858 yards

Harworth Sewage Works.—The scheme for enlarging and improving this works was nearing completion at the end of 1962.

Oldcotes Sewerage Scheme.—This scheme for the laying of sewers throughout the village of Oldcotes is nearing completion, together with the erection of a pumping station and ancillary works, and the construction of one additional filter bed at the Hodsock Sewage Works.

EAST RETFORD R.D.

Work continued during the year on the Sewerage Scheme for Mister-ton, Walkeringham and Beckingham.

The Ranskill and Torworth Sewerage and Sewage disposal Scheme progressed well during the year, as also has the Scheme for the extension of the Elkesley Sewage Disposal Works and the provision of main sewers in Elkesley.

NEWARK R.D.

A new sewerage pumping system station was constructed at Coddington.

A new sewerage system and Sewage Disposal Plant were commenced in Barnby.

SOUTHWELL R.D.

Sewers extended to newly developed site at Rainworth.

Ministry of Housing and Local Government Enquiries at which the Department was represented

Southwell Rural District Council—1st March, 1962.

Parishes of Ollerton, Boughton and Kirton.

Proposed scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal.

Engineering Inspector : Mr. W. F. George.

East Retford Rural District Council—27th March, 1962.

Parishes of Hayton and Clarborough.

Proposed scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal.

Engineering Inspector : Mr. S. G. Cotton.

Borough of Worksop—29th May, 1962.

Proposed extension of land for sewage irrigation.

Engineering Inspector : Mr. G. G. Trimmer.

Borough of Mansfield—26th July, 1962.

Parishes of Rainworth (Mansfield).

Newstead (Basford R.D.C.) and Fishpool (Southwell R.D.C.).

Proposed scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal.

Engineering Inspector : Mr. M. W. Summers.

Newark Rural District Council—19th September, 1962.

Parishes of East Stoke and Elston.

Proposed scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal.

Engineering Inspector : Mr. E. Hockley.

Work of the County Health Inspector

The following is a summary of the principal work undertaken by the County Health Inspector during the year :—

Investigations concerning public water supplies	... ..	15
Investigation of complaints concerning housing circumstances and other matters received from Health Visitors, County residents, etc.	... ..	75
Investigations into environmental circumstances generally, including interviews with Officers of County District Councils		361

Water Supply

Although the whole county area may be regarded as having an adequate piped supply of water, the demand for increased supplies and wider distribution is a constant preoccupation of both urban and rural areas, as is shown by the reports on the year's activities under this heading.

In the near future the functions of District Councils as Water Authorities are expected to pass to Water Boards.

The Lincoln and District Water Board, which so far as the County is concerned, includes the areas of the Retford Borough and the Retford Rural District Council, is already in being.

Seven hundred and fifty-seven samples were taken during the year by officers of District Councils.

Extensions of water mains were carried out in Mansfield M.B. (3,655 yards); Worksop M.B. (2,520 yards); Newark M.B. (4,406 yards); East Retford M.B. (802 yards); Carlton U.D. (1,065 yards); Eastwood U.D. (90 yards); Kirkby-in-Ashfield U.D. (1,404 yards); Mansfield Woodhouse U.D. (1,353 yards); Sutton-in-Ashfield U.D. (1,040 yards); Warsop U.D. (134 yards); Worksop R.D. (1,960 yards); East Retford R.D. (3,965 yards) and Southwell R.D. (4,400 yards).

Food Hygiene

Seven years have elapsed since the Food Hygiene Regulations made their welcome appearance and the initial drive to ensure that catering establishments conformed to the new requirements is long past. That the subject continues to stand high in importance with Public Health Departments is shown by the reports received from County District Councils.

This is not really surprising in view of the importance of the individual in food hygiene. Indeed, the food handler will always remain the vital factor, however high the standard of the premises and equipment may be. The growing practice of giving instruction in food hygiene to catering staffs, and particularly to new entrants is commendable. Our own school meals service has long recognised the value of such training, and both training courses and refresher courses are frequently held.

Milk in Schools Scheme

No problem of any consequence occurred during the year in connection with the scheme.

Routine sampling continued and every supply was kept under supervision. In all, 110 samples were taken from schools soon after delivery and tested by the Public Health Laboratory.

Of this number, all were shown to have been properly pasteurised and three required further enquiry as to their keeping quality, but all subsequent samples were satisfactory.

Clean Air Act, 1956

The comments made last year concerning the activities of County District Councils in implementing the Clean Air Act could be repeated this year with the addition of other authorities who have since engaged on a long term plan for the establishment of smoke control areas.

It may be of interest to trace the progress made in establishing smoke control areas since the power to do so became available to Local Authorities in December, 1956.

In 1959 the Minister asked Local Authorities whether faster progress could be made particularly in black areas where pollution is worst.

Whilst there is no precise definition of a black area, the term was chosen to indicate an area where urban and industrial density produced heavy air pollution and a high frequency of fog.

The provisional list prepared by the Minister suggested 324 local authority areas in England and Wales as black areas in whole or in part. While these included industrial areas in the Midlands and North, also included were the City of London, 28 Metropolitan Boroughs and 53 authorities in the Outer London area.

So far as Nottinghamshire is concerned, the following are included as black areas :—

Carlton Urban District
 Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District
 Beeston & Stapleford Urban District
 Eastwood Urban District
 Mansfield Woodhouse Urban District
 Arnold Urban District
 Hucknall Urban District
 West Bridgford Urban District
 Mansfield Borough
 Kirkby-in-Ashfield Urban District
 Basford Rural District

At the close of the year the following County District Councils had submitted long term programmes :—

	Initial Programme	Final Objective
Mansfield Borough Council ...	1959—63	1980
Beeston & Stapleford U.D.C.	1959—63	1973
Sutton-in-Ashfield U.D.C. ...	1962—66	1982
Carlton U.D.C.	1962—66	1970
West Bridgford U.D.C. ...	1962—66	1968

Towards the end of 1962, the County Council decided to collaborate with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research by taking a practical part in the National Survey of Air Pollution and to monitor two specified areas during the next three years.

Housing—Improvements by aid of Grant

The number of houses improved with the aid of Grants by the District Councils during 1962 were as follows :—

	By Standard Grants	By Discretionary Grants	Total Number Improved
Mansfield M.B.	85	22	107
Worksop M.B.	40	16	56
Newark M.B.	29	8	37
East Retford M.B.	36	4	40
Beeston and Stapleford U.D. ...	34	8	42
Carlton U.D.	46		46
Eastwood U.D.	12	—	12
Hucknall U.D.	28	—	28
Kirkby-in-Ashfield U.D. ...	19	2	21
Mansfield Woodhouse U.D. ...	27	4	31
Sutton-in-Ashfield U.D. ...	36	65	101
Warsop U.D.	8	66	74
West Bridgford U.D.	13	—	13
Bingham R.D.	21	39	60
Worksop R.D.	8	5	13
East Retford R.D.	64	34	98
Newark R.D.	16	16	32
Southwell R.D.	335		335
	Total		1,146

Arnold U.D. }
 Basford R.D. } Information not available.

Milk Sampling by County Officers

The following is a summary of the work carried out under this heading during the year. It has been possible to continue the supply of pasteurised milk to all Schools and the samples obtained from this source were subjected to the Phosphatase test, and Methylene Blue Test.

Type of Sample	Collected By	Samples Submitted	No. of Farms Involved	No. of Cows Involved	†Samples not Tested	Result of Biological Examination	
						Negative	Positive
Mixed Herds	Milk Samplers	768	2,037	30,630	29	739	—
School Milks	County Health Inspector	110	110	—	102	Phosphatase Test	
						Con-forming to standard	**Not conforming to standard
						***Not conforming to standard	*Not Tested
						Methylene Blue Test	
						3	5

* Samples "not tested" are those which in accordance with the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations were not submitted to the Methylene Blue Test as the atmospheric shade temperature exceeded 65°F.

**A sample which does not conform to the required standard is subjected to investigation.

† The relatively high number of samples not tested was due to the premature death of the guinea pigs before any evidence of tuberculosis could be detected.

SECTION V

(a) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

The table which follows shows the various Clinics and Centres in operation in the County and the figures shown opposite each place indicate the number of sessions held under each heading per month of four weeks.

SITUATION OF CLINIC OR CENTRE	Maternity and Child Welfare	Ante- Natal	Post- Natal	School Clinic	Dental
Arnold—Arnot Hill Park ...	8	—	—	8	16
Arnold—Cavendish Street ...	4	—	—	—	—
Awsworth	2	2	—	—	—
Balderton	8	2	—	—	—
Beauvale	4	—	—	—	—
Beeston—Dovecote Lane*	8	4	—	8	42
Bestwood	2	1	—	—	—
Bilsthorpe	4	2	—	4	—
Bingham	4	2	—	—	—
Blidworth	4	2	—	—	—
Blyth	2	1	—	—	—
Brinsley	4	2	—	—	—
Bunny	2	—	—	—	—
Burton Joyce	2	—	—	—	—
Calverton	8	2	—	—	—
Carlton—Parkdale	4	—	—	—	—
Carlton—Park House	12	4	—	8	26
Carlton-in-Lindrick	4	—	—	—	—
Chilwell—Ordnance Depot	2	2	—	—	—
Chilwell—Inham Nook	10	2	—	—	—
Clipstone	4	—	—	—	—
Coddington	2	—	—	—	—
Collingham	2	1	—	—	—
Cotgrave	2	1	—	—	—
Cropwell Bishop	2	1	—	—	—
Cuckney	2	1	—	—	—
Dunham-on-Trent	2	1	—	—	—
East Bridgford	2	1	—	—	—
East Leake	2	2	—	—	—
East Retford	8	2	—	8	18†
Eastwood	4	4	—	8	16
Edwinstowe	4	2	—	—	—
Farndon	2	1	—	—	—
Forest Town	4	—	—	—	—
Gotham	2	1	—	—	—
Gringley-on-the-Hill	2	1	—	—	—
Harworth	8	4	—	8	8
Hickling	2	1	—	—	—
Hucknall	12	4	—	8	34
Hucknall—Ruffs Estate	4	—	—	—	—
Huthwaite (Sutton-in-Ashfield)	4	—	—	8	—
Jacksdale	2	—	—	—	—
Keyworth	2	2	—	—	—
Kilvington	2	1	—	—	—
Kimberley	4	4	—	4	—
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	8	2	—	4	8
Lambley	2	1	—	—	—
Langar	2	2	—	—	—
Langold	4	2	—	4	—
Larch Farm	2	—	—	—	—
Lowdham	4	—	—	—	—

(*) Ultra-Violet Light Treatment—8 sessions per month.

(†) Includes Evening Sessions.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES—continued

SITUATION OF CLINIC OR CENTRE	Maternity and Child Welfare	Ante- Natal	Post- Natal	School Clinic	Dental
Mansfield—St. John Street ...	8	—	—	—	—
Mansfield— St. Lawrence Church Hall ...	8	—	—	—	—
Mansfield—Abbott Road ...	8	—	—	4	—
Mansfield—Brownlow Road ...	4	—	—	—	—
Mansfield—Hermitage Avenue ...	12	—	—	4	—
Mansfield—Pleasley Hill ...	4	—	—	—	—
Mansfield—Redcliffe House ...	—	—	—	4	19
Mansfield—Pleasley ...	—	—	—	4	—
Mansfield Woodhouse ...	8	—	—	4	—
Manton (Workshop) ...	6	—	—	—	—
Mapperley (Plains Road, Arnold)	4	—	—	—	—
Mattersey ...	2	1	—	—	—
Misterton ...	4	2	—	—	—
Newark ...	8	4	—	4	28
Newark (Hawtonville) ...	8	—	—	4	—
Newstead ...	4	2	—	—	—
North Muskham ...	2	1	—	—	—
Nottingham (Clarendon Street)...	—	—	—	—	46†
Nuthall ...	2	2	—	—	—
Ollerton (Methodist Chapel) ...	6	2	—	4	—
Ollerton (Briar Road) ...	—	—	—	—	16
Ordsall (Retford) ...	4	—	—	—	—
Papplewick ...	2	1	—	—	—
Plumtree ...	2	2	—	—	—
Porchester (Carlton) ...	8	2	—	—	—
Radcliffe ...	4	2	—	—	—
Rainworth ...	4	2	—	—	—
Ranskill ...	2	1	—	—	—
Ruddington ...	2	2	—	—	—
Selston ...	2	2	—	4	—
South Clifton ...	2	1	—	—	—
South Leverton ...	2	1	—	—	—
Southwell ...	4	2	—	—	—
Standhill Road (Carlton) ...	4	—	—	—	—
Stanton Hill (Sutton-in-Ashfield)	4	—	1	—	—
Stapleford* ...	8	2	—	8	16
Sutton Bonington ...	2	2	—	—	—
Sutton-in-Ashfield—Forest St. ...	8	6	1	—	—
Sutton-in-Ashfield—Lawn House	—	—	—	8	8
Sutton-on-Trent ...	2	1	—	—	—
Syerston ...	2	1	—	—	—
Toton ...	4	—	—	—	—
Trowell ...	4	1	—	—	—
Tuxford ...	4	2	—	—	—
Warsop ...	8	—	—	4	—
Warsop Vale ...	2	—	—	—	—
Welbeck Colliery Village ...	2	—	—	—	—
West Bridgford— Boundary Road ...	4	—	—	—	—
West Bridgford—Melton Road ...	12	4	1	—	—
West Bridgford—Alford Road ...	4	2	—	—	—
West Bridgford—Parochial Hall	—	—	—	4	—
West Bridgford— Loughborough Road ...	—	—	—	—	20
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds ...	2	1	—	—	—
Woodborough ...	2	1	—	—	—
Workshop—Carlton Road ...	8	—	—	—	—
Workshop—Watson Road ...	—	—	—	8	10

(*) Ultra-Violet Light Treatment—8 sessions per month.

All Centres and Clinics are equipped for vaccination or immunisation and this is carried out at special sessions arranged according to need or at the request of a parent at a routine session.

(†) Includes Evening Sessions.

(b) NURSING HOMES

No new Nursing Homes were registered during the year but applications from the Keepers of two Nursing Homes who wished to increase their approved accommodation—i.e. the Southbank Rest Home from ten to eleven chronic cases and the Nottingham and Notts. Cheshire Homes from nine to eleven chronic cases, were granted.

At the end of the year there were seven registered Nursing Homes providing a total of one hundred and fourteen beds, i.e., 43 Surgical or Medical and 71 Medical or Chronic.

SECTION VI

SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS

HEALTH CENTRES (Section 21)

It is again necessary to report that the conditions favourable to the provision of a comprehensive Health Centre do not apply anywhere in Nottinghamshire at present.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (Section 22)

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

Facilities for the medical examination of expectant mothers and post-natal cases are available at sixty-five Centres throughout the County. Where the attendances are sufficiently large, separate sessions are held but in the scattered rural areas the work is undertaken at the Child Welfare Centres during the sessions attended by a Medical Officer.

At the end of the year the numbers of the different types of clinic were as follows :—

(a) Combined sessions for ante-natal and post-natal cases	...	26
(b) Combined ante-natal, post-natal and child welfare sessions		39
		—
		65
		—

Number of sessions held per month—125.

Percentage of cases attending these sessions compared with the total number of births in the area	...	...	...	Ante-natal	Post-natal
	...	...	...	22.11	3.71

Attendances—

Primary attendances	...	...	...	1,913	389
Individual mothers attending	...	...	...	2,536	425
Total attendances	...	...	...	11,473	587
Medical Consultations	...	...	...	10,746	567

The increasing tendency of expectant mothers to seek ante-natal care from their general medical practitioners continued and at the following Clinics the attendances fell to an extent as to render the continuance of separate ante-natal sessions unnecessary :—

<i>Clinic</i>					<i>Date Sessions discontinued</i>
Arnold	...	...	...	...	27th February
Beauvale	...	...	...	...	20th February
Clipstone	...	...	...	...	10th May
Huthwaite	...	...	...	...	25th May
Jacksdale	...	...	...	...	8th August
Mansfield	...	...	...	...	28th February
Stanton Hill	...	...	...	...	30th March
Warsop ...	...	...	...	...	5th July
Worksop	...	...	...	...	5th April

In addition, the separate sessions held at the undermentioned Clinics for post-natal cases were discontinued :—

Stanton Hill	...	...	...	...	30th March
Sutton-in-Ashfield	...	...	...	...	21st February
West Bridgford	...	...	...	...	20th October

Consultant Services

Number of expectant mothers referred by Medical Officers to Consultant Obstetricians at Hospital Out-Patient Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Number of cases referred for X-ray examination for the diagnosis of abnormalities of pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

Routine Chest X-ray Examinations of Expectant Mothers

Formal arrangements are in operation for expectant mothers to be referred as a routine practice for chest X-ray examination to Nottingham No. 1 Mass Radiography Unit, and the X-ray Departments of the King's Mill and Newark Hospitals, and every mother attending the Council's Ante-Natal Clinics is given an opportunity to attend.

The number of expectant mothers who availed themselves of these facilities during the year was 452 ; of these, 412 attended the Nottingham Unit and I am indebted to Dr. A. E. Beynon, the Medical Director, for the following report :—

“ A total of 412 ante-natal cases were X-rayed during the year, from which three cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered, as against two cases in the previous two years. In addition, a further ten cases were referred for observation, and were finally discharged with healed or quiescent lesions. Three cases with cardiac abnormalities were revealed and a further thirty cases showed abnormalities of minor importance.”

These arrangements are, at present, limited to mothers resident in the southern and central parts of the County. Efforts to extend the facility to the northern area have so far proved unsuccessful owing to difficulties connected with accommodation and staffing at the Retford and Worksop Hospitals which at the moment only permit cases in which there is a clinical reason for a chest X-ray to be dealt with. It is, however, understood that the necessary facilities for routine examinations will be made available when the proposed development of Kilton Hospital materialises.

Relaxation Instruction for Expectant Mothers

Number of Centres at which Courses are provided	...	...	...	...	...	28
Number of expectant mothers who attended						2,396
Total attendances made	...	...	...	...	...	13,800

This instruction is available to all expectant mothers irrespective of whether or not they are in attendance at a County Ante-Natal Clinic, provided that in the latter case they are referred by their own doctor.

Provision of Sterilised Maternity Outfits and Pads

Number of outfits issued on certificate of health visitor or midwife	...	...	...	...	...	6,511
Number of packets of pads issued for cases discharged from hospital shortly after delivery	...	...	...	...	...	51

Local Maternity Liaison Committees

The Local Maternity Liaison Committees established in 1960 on the recommendation of the Cranbrook Committee in conjunction with the Nottingham No. 2 and the Worksop and Retford Hospital Management Committees continued their activities during the year with good results. The purpose of these Liaison Committees, which have a professional membership, is to ensure that local provisions for maternity care are utilised to the best advantage.

Maternity Hospital Accommodation

Applications received for admission on sociological grounds—

From general medical practitioners	1,229	
From ante-natal clinics	278	
	<hr/>	1,507
Cases referred to hospital	1,239	
Applications withdrawn	193	
Applications which could not be supported	75	
	<hr/>	1,507
Cases referred to hospitals on account of abnormalities ascertained at ante-natal clinics		193

Maternal Deaths

Number of maternal deaths which occurred during the year 4

Location—Beeston and Stapleford Urban District	1
Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District	1
Warsop Urban District ...	1
Retford Rural District	1

Premature Births

The Table on page 33 gives details of the premature births which occurred during the year, classified under birthweights in accordance with the international standard used by the World Health Organisation.

The services of a paediatrician are available if required for babies born at home, as is also any additional nursing attention which may be necessary, together with the loan of equipment, including special cots.

Stillbirths and Infant Deaths

During the year 1962, there were 175 deaths during the first twenty-eight days of life and 213 stillbirths. There were 143 deaths within seven days of birth and the perinatal death rate for the administrative County was 30.93.

Weight at birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS		
	Born in Hospital†			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there			Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day		
	Total (2)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (3)	Survived 28 days (4)	Total (5)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (6)	Survived 28 days (7)	Total (8)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (9)	Survived 28 days (10)	Total (11)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (12)	Survived 28 days (13)	Total (14)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (15)	Survived 28 days (16)
(a) 3-lb. 4-oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less)	87	31	28	2	1	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Over 3-lb. 4-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 6-oz. (1,500-2,000 gms.)	117	8	99	9	1	8	29	1	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Over 4-lb. 6-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 15-oz. (2,000-2,250 gms.)	115	6	104	23	1	22	14	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Over 4-lb. 15-oz. up to and including 5-lb. 8-oz. (2,250-2,500 gms.)	258	4	249	130	1	129	10	—	8	1	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	577	49	480	164	4	160	56	4	47	1	—	1	—	—	—
													108	24	—

† The group under this heading includes cases which may be born in one hospital and transferred to another.

CAUSES OF NEO-NATAL DEATHS

Main Causes of Death	Total	Born at Home Died at Home	Born at Home Died in Hospital	Born in Hospital Died in Hospital	Sex		Premature	Age at Death		
					Male	Female		Under 24 hours	1-7 days	7-28 days
Congenital Malformations ...	36	—	10	26	15	21	5	9	10	17
Prematurity ...	54	1	7	46	33	21	54	28	23	3
Atelectasis and Anoxia ...	32	5	1	26	18	14	22	16	15	1
Birth Hazards ...	8	3	—	5	4	4	—	6	2	—
Infection—Respiratory ...	11	1	5	5	7	4	3	1	7	3
„ Other ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other Causes ...	33	3	7	23	19	14	8	15	11	7
TOTAL ...	175	13	30	132	96	79	92	75	68	32

Eleven deaths accompanied twin deliveries.

Five deaths accompanied triplet deliveries.

Family Planning

With the assistance of the County Council, the Family Planning Association opened a further Clinic in Newark on the 13th June, 1962. This Clinic, with the two Clinics opened in Worksop and Mansfield, in 1961, and the existing Clinic in Nottingham, now brings this service within reasonable reach of all parts of the County.

Child Welfare Centres

The building programme for the year included the erection of three further Clinics of the County Council's Standard Type at Carlton-in-Lindrick, Inham Nook (Chilwell) and Calverton. The first two were opened towards the end of the year (Inham Nook on the 28th November, and Carlton-in-Lindrick on the 6th December); the Calverton building which was nearing completion was opened on the 25th March, 1963. In addition, preliminary steps were taken in connection with the erection of similar Clinics at Forest Town and Ollerton.

Two subsidiary Child Welfare Centres were established in hired premises at Toton (11th January) and Coddington (18th January). The subsidiary Centre at Shireoaks (Worksop) had to be discontinued on the 14th December as the premises were no longer available and for the same reason the Centre at Stanton Hill was transferred to alternative premises in Skegby on the 9th April.

Details of the work undertaken at the Child Welfare Centres is as follows :—

Number of Centres operating at the end of the year	99
Number of sessions held per month	... .. 424

Attendances and Medical Consultations

		<i>Attendances</i>			<i>Medical Consultations</i>
		<i>Primary</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Infants	...	9,095	14,499	111,905	27,854
Children	...	1,116	9,908	52,897	12,750
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		10,211	24,407	164,802	40,604
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Supply of Dried Milk and other Nutrients

A wide range of welfare foods is available for sale at all the Centres and, in addition, a variety of nutrients and certain simple medicaments are provided for free issue.

Both sales and free issues are subject to the recommendation of the Medical Officer at the Centre.

Welfare Foods Service

The distribution of Welfare Foods (National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Vitamin tablets and Orange Juice) has continued throughout the year under review upon the same lines as previously. The following table gives the extent of issues of all products during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1962, and for the three previous years.

Year	National Dried Milk Tins	Cod Liver Oil Bottles	A. & D. Tablets Packets	Orange Juice Bottles
1962	68,854	12,273	16,755	108,658
1961	72,203	22,777	24,922	159,927
1960	93,590	32,465	31,362	248,473
1959	106,283	32,442	30,017	256,554

The marked reduction in the demand for Cod Liver Oil, Vitamin tablets and Orange Juice can be attributed largely to the Government decision, which came into operation on the 1st June, 1961, to make an economic charge for these products.

The current trend of consumption can be seen more clearly when the figures for 1962 are divided into Quarterly issues :—

Quarter Ended	National Dried Milk Tins	Cod Liver Oil Bottles	A. & D. Tablets Packets	Orange Juice Bottles
29th December, 1962	16,481	3,454	3,983	26,721
29th September, 1962	17,398	2,650	4,090	29,342
30th June, 1962	17,414	2,702	4,183	28,673
31st March, 1962	17,561	3,467	4,499	23,922
	68,854	12,273	16,755	108,658

The number of Distribution Centres in operation at the end of the year was 131, of which 99 were County Council Centres and 32 voluntary centres. The situation of the Centres as between Urban and Rural Districts was as follows :—

		In Urban Districts	In Rural Districts	Total
County Council Centres	...	41	58	99
Voluntary Centres	... ...	4	28	32

Two additional County Council Centres were opened during the year at Coddington and Toton, whilst the voluntary (W.V.S.) Centre at Carlton, and the County Council Centre at Shireoaks (Worksop) were closed.

A considerable number of voluntary workers have participated in the Service, both in the running of the purely voluntary distribution Centres and also in assisting with the work at other Centres. I am indebted to them for the valuable service they have so willingly undertaken during the year.

The Pre-School Child

The scheme for the ascertainment and follow-up of defects in children under school age was continued, children requiring treatment being referred to the National Health Services in those cases where the arrangements could not be made directly by this Department under the Authority's established Schemes. Included in the latter category were the following :—

Enlarged Tonsils and/or Adenoids					
Operations performed	...	...	...	...	78
Orthopaedic Conditions					
Pre-school children referred to Orthopaedic Clinics	...	...	...	...	27

Paediatric Service

Weekly sessions of Paediatric Clinics are held at the County Clinic, Clarendon Street, Nottingham, and at the Mansfield and Worksop School Clinics. The Clinics are attended by Dr. A. C. Blandy, and Dr. M. Eastwood, Consultant Paediatricians, by arrangement with the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. Dr. Blandy also deals with cases by special arrangement at the Newark Hospital.

Pre-school children referred by Assistant County Medical Officers to these Clinics during 1962 were as follows :—

			<i>Mansfield</i>	<i>Nottingham</i>	<i>Worksop</i>	<i>Total</i>
New Cases	...	...	13	25	1	39
Total Attendances	...		38	89	9	136

Defective Vision and Squint

The fourteen Ophthalmic Clinics operating in the County are attended by Ophthalmic Consultants under arrangements made with the Regional Hospital Board. Children found at the Child Welfare Centres to have visual defects are referred by the Medical Officers to these Clinics and during the year 946 pre-school children were examined by the Consultants. Spectacles were prescribed in 172 cases and were obtained through the normal channels of the National Health Service.

Routine Hearing Testing of Pre-School Children

This Scheme made considerable progress during the year following the appointment of Mr. D. H. Grossman, Teacher of the Deaf, by the Education Committee on their staff, in November, 1961, and of Mrs. R. Park, Auditory Therapist, appointed by the Health Committee, in October, 1961.

The following report kindly prepared by Mr. Grossman sets out in detail the work covered under the Scheme :—

“The success of any scheme of work for children who have defective hearing depends on very early detection and diagnosis.

A register is now maintained into which go the names of all children born at a greater risk than normal of being deaf and those who contract illness known to cause hearing loss sometimes. These children's hearing is tested as early in life or as soon after the illness, as possible, at the Hearing Clinic and at frequent intervals until it is possible to determine deafness or confirm normal hearing.

During the year, all Health Visitors attended lecture demonstrations on the use of screening tests of hearing of all infants at six months and at intervals thereafter. The Health Visitors have been given simple testing equipment with which to administer these tests. Parents themselves are often the first to suspect deafness. They are able to bring this to the notice of their Health Visitor or Welfare Clinic Medical Officer or they can consult their family doctor. Suspected cases found in any of these ways were referred to the Hearing Clinic for more comprehensive testing. During the year, 83 pre-school suspected cases were investigated. Thirty-four were considered to have hearing losses. All were referred to Consultant Otologists for examination and, where appropriate, treatment and/or the issue of National Health Medresco Hearing aids.

In cases of very severe deafness where more amplification than that available from the Medresco hearing aid is vital, commercially produced hearing aids have been bought on the recommendation of Consultant Otologists and provided on loan.

When a pre-school child is found to be deaf, even if he is only six months or younger, his training is begun by the staff of the Hearing Clinic. At first it is really only the parents who receive the training, the child when necessary being used as a means of showing them what to do and how to do it. It is essential that parents know how to help their children, for a deaf child, like his hearing brothers and sisters does not begin to learn to talk only by a series of lessons, but through a way of life. This guidance and training is usually provided in the children's homes. In this way, they can be more closely

associated with the conditions and routine. A visit to each home is made at least once a week. Pamphlets on some of the basic information on deafness and its problems have been produced for parents. It has been possible to lend auditory training units to parents in suitable cases, for their use with their children. Of the three available for this purpose, two were presented to the Health Department by the Nottingham and Lincoln Branch of the National Deaf Children's Society.

To provide a foundation of basic information on deafness and its associated problems on which work done on home visits can be based, and to afford opportunities for further investigation of the children's handicap, it is hoped to start week long residential courses from next year for mothers and their newly diagnosed infants. These will be held at Eaton Hall Teachers' Training College, Retford, during the Easter and Summer vacations. The course will enable mothers to learn and understand while relieved of most of their routine duties."

This scheme could not be the success it is without the co-operation of the General Practitioners and Consultant Otologists.

Boarded-Out Children and Children placed for Adoption

At the request of the Children's Officers (City and County), the Health Visitors submitted special reports in respect of 170 proposed adoptors and sixty-seven foster-parents.

Day Nurseries

The average daily attendances during the year at the six Day Nurseries are set out in the following Table :—

Nursery	Number of Places	Average Daily Attendance		
		Under 2 years	2-5 years	Total
Beeston	50	9	19	28
Bull Farm	40	7	14	21
Carlton	26	5	12	17
Newark	40	3	8	11
Stapleford	50	5	12	17
West Bridgford ...	25	5	13	18

Nursery Nurses' Training

The arrangements with the Nottingham Education Committee for the training of Nursery Nurses continued. Under these arrangements the girls receive their theoretical instruction at the Nottingham Nursery Nurse Training Centre, Forest Road, and their practical training at the Day Nurseries.

Practical training is also afforded at the Bull Farm Day Nursery, Mansfield, for students attending the Nursery Nurse Training Courses provided at the Violet Markham School, Chesterfield.

Scheme for Registered Daily Guardians

Women registered as Daily Guardians receive into their own homes not more than two children during the day whilst the mother is at work. In addition to the payment made by the mother, a Daily Guardian receives an allowance of 4s. per week from the County Council. The Health Visitors inspect the homes prior to registration and also undertake subsequent supervision. The cases dealt with during the year are shown in the following Table :—

Cases on Register at 1st January, 1962	...	...	7
New cases approved	...	...	4
Cases discontinued	...	...	6
Cases on Register at 31st December, 1962	...	...	5

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

The Daily Guardian scheme referred to above only applies in cases where the numbers of children cared for does not exceed two. Cases where there are three or more children, not related to the person undertaking the care of the children, are dealt with under this Act.

	Child Minders	Nurseries
Number of Registrations at 1st January, 1962	10	1
Registrations approved during the year	6	1
Registrations relinquished	3	—
Number of Registrations at 31st December, 1962	13	2
	By Child Minders in their own homes	In Registered Nursery Premises
Maximum number of children to be cared for	118	50

Health of Children

Break-up of Families

The Children's Officer is the appointed co-ordinating officer for the purpose of arranging case conferences on difficult families. At her request, the County Health Department was represented at these conferences by the appropriate officer concerned, e.g. Medical Officer, Health Visitor, Almoner, District Home Help Organiser, etc.

The Health Visitors also assisted in the rehabilitation of families afforded temporary accommodation in the Welfare Committee's Residential Establishments.

DENTAL CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND OF CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL-AGE

by MR. D. E. MASON, O.B.E., County Dental Officer

“The established custom by virtue of which all the School Dental Officers, with the exception of the Orthodontist, participate in the scheme for the provision of dental care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and children under school-age was continued during 1962.

The following table gives statistical details of the dental work carried out under this heading, the corresponding figures for 1961 being shown in brackets for comparison :—

				Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under five
(a) NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE					
Number examined	...	...	...	958 (946)	1,090 (1,062)
Needing treatment	...	...	...	925 (914)	838 (846)
Treated	...	...	...	832 (843)	798 (823)
Made dentally fit	...	...	...	521 (566)	496 (620)
(b) FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED					
Extractions	...	...	...	3,241 (3,366)	1,436 (1,387)
General anaesthetics	...	...	...	253 (280)	468 (413)
Fillings	...	...	...	761 (751)	157 (161)
Scaling and gum treatment	...	...	...	230 (240)	5 (13)
Silver nitrate treatment	...	...	...	50 (11)	563 (467)
Radiographs	...	...	...	44 (50)	— (1)
Full upper or lower dentures	...	...	...	290 (308)	— (—)
Partial upper or lower dentures	...	...	...	172 (190)	— (—)
Crown or inlays	...	...	...	1 (—)	— (—)

As in former years the numbers of women and children treated and also the scope of the treatment undertaken in many instances had to be severely restricted because of the continued shortage of Dental Officers.

In spite of the fact that under a recent variation of the National Health Service Act, Expectant and Nursing Mothers can now obtain artificial dentures without payment from private Dental Practitioners carrying out treatment under that Act, there was no noticeable diminution in the applications for the provision of treatment through the County Service.

In regard to the dental treatment of children under school age, it is unfortunate that the existing staffing conditions continue to make it impossible to provide for these young children regular courses of complete dental treatment at intervals of six months. A desirable procedure of this sort would result in dental decay being tackled and treated in the earlier stages of its onset thereby making treatment conditions more pleasant for both patient and operator. In addition, it would mean that children would enter school at five years of age with dentition in a reasonably healthy state and without the need, which exists in many cases at present, of having to undergo during their first year of school life the unpleasant experience of the extraction of teeth so extensively decayed that they cannot be saved by the insertion of suitable fillings.”

MIDWIFERY (Section 23)

The County Council's midwifery service is provided by the direct employment of whole-time County Midwives and by District Nurse-Midwives employed by District Nursing Associations affiliated to the Nottinghamshire Nursing Federation who act as agents of the County Council. The County is divided into areas of three types, i.e.—

- (1) Areas covered by County Midwives only.
- (2) Areas covered by Midwives employed by District Nursing Associations.
- (3) Areas covered partly by County Midwives and partly by Midwives employed by District Nursing Associations.

Number of midwives practising at the end of the year—

County Midwives	...	...	...	74
District Nurse-Midwives*	...	...	...	59
Hospital Midwives	...	...	...	49
Midwives in Private Practice	...	...	...	1
			—	183

*The amount of midwifery services afforded by the District Nurse-Midwives was equivalent to 21.53 whole-time midwives.

Reference is made in the section of the Report dealing with Home Nursing (page 46) to the Domiciliary Midwifery Service as it is affected by the agency arrangements for Midwifery and Home Nursing operated by the Nottinghamshire Nursing Federation and their affiliated and associated District Nursing Associations.

Supervision of Midwives

Number of midwives who notified their intention to practise—200.

Visits by Supervisors of Midwives—

Routine inspections	...	...	...	475
Investigations into abnormal cases	...	...	...	1,333
Other visits	...	...	...	399
			—	2,207

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned by a midwife—where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service

Service	...	...	...	...	770
Other cases	...	...	...	...	162
				—	932

Number of claims received from medical practitioners—84.

Total amount of claims received—£253 9s. 0d.

Other statutory notices received from midwives were as follows :—

Notification of Liability to be a Source of Infection						128
do.	Death	...	...	...	...	11
do.	Stillbirth	...	...	...	...	40
						<hr/> 179 <hr/>

Eye Discharge in the Newborn

Number of cases reported of inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyes of new-born infants						63
Number of these cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum						3

Every case was immediately investigated by a Supervisor of Midwives and subsequently followed-up by a Health Visitor. No case of resultant impaired vision was noted.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Number of cases notified during the year—						
Domiciliary	...	...	...	...	...	9
Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	3
						<hr/> 12

Deliveries attended by Midwives

Domiciliary Cases

	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked	
	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present at delivery	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present at delivery
County Midwives	12	282	991	2,959
District Nurse-Midwives ...	3	127	341	950
Privately Practising Midwives	—	—	3	1
	<hr/> 15 <hr/>	<hr/> 409 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,335 <hr/>	<hr/> 3,910 <hr/>

Cases in Institutions

Hospital	2,839
Private Nursing Homes	—
	<hr/> 2,839 <hr/>

Number of cases delivered in hospital and attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from hospital before the end of the lying-in period				1,653
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Administration of Analgesics

Number of midwives practising at the end of the year who were qualified to administer inhalational analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board—

Domiciliary Midwives

County Midwives	...	...	...	73	
District Nurse-Midwives	...	...	...	59	
Privately Practising Midwives	...	...	...	1	
					133
Hospital Midwives	...	...	...	...	47
					180

Number of sets of Gas-Air apparatus in use on the district at the end of the year 127

Number of cases in which analgesia was administered on the district during the year—

	Gas and Air		Pethidine	
	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present at delivery	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present at delivery
Administered by :				
County Midwives	792	2,290	671	1,508
District Nurse-Midwives ...	286	911	171	442
Privately Practising Midwives	1	—	1	—
	1,079	3,201	843	1,950

Infant Oxygen Resuscitators

Each County Midwife and District Nurse-Midwife is equipped with this apparatus.

The number of occasions it was used during the year was—98.

Visits by County Midwives and District Nurse-Midwives

	County Midwives	District Nurse-Midwives
Ante-Natal		
Home	48,167	11,157
Clinic	1,095	782
Delivery	4,244	1,421
Lying-in	73,603	24,783
	127,109	38,143

Refresher Courses for Midwives

Number of midwives who attended a course of instruction during the year in accordance with Section G. of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board—

County Midwives	...	...	12
District Nurse-Midwives	...	9	= 21

HEALTH VISITING (Section 24)

The majority of the Health Visitors undertake combined duties which, in addition to general health visiting, includes work in the School Health Services. A considerable proportion of their time is necessarily taken up by fixed appointments at Child Welfare Centres, Relaxation Classes, School Clinics, and School Medical Inspections, but the employment of Clinic Nurses, i.e. State Registered Nurses who do not possess the Health Visitor's certificate, has assisted the Health Visitors in maintaining the important work of Home Visiting, notwithstanding a reduction in the number of Health Visitors through retirement or resignation. The following figures show a decrease of 10,141 compared to the previous year :—

Home Visits

First visits to Infants	...	...	...	...	...	11,796
Re-visits to Infants	...	...	...	...	...	50,883
Visits to Children aged 1 and under 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	30,831
Visits to Children aged 2 but under 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	73,010
Visits to Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	7,933
Visits to Post-Natal Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	9,765
General Health Visiting	...	...	...	...	...	8,293
						<hr/> 192,511 <hr/>

In addition to the actual visits included above, a total of 25,109 fruitless visits were made to cases where the mother or a responsible representative was not at home. Also, the Table does not include visits by Health Visitors to tuberculous cases which are referred to later in this report.

Training of Staff

Training Scheme for Pupil Health Visitors

The joint arrangements with the Nottingham City Authority for the training of Health Visitors continued and the Course which terminated in August resulted in the services of two Health Visitors becoming available for work in the County. These, and other appointments made through normal recruitment, were not, however, sufficient to fill the vacancies

which arose during the year and at the end of the year, in addition to the three Superintendent Health Visitors, there were sixty-eight nurses engaged on Health Visiting duties, (the proportion of time allocated to such work being equivalent to 48.5 whole-time officers), compared to eighty (equivalent whole-time 57.5), at the end of 1961.

Refresher Courses

The policy recommended by the Nurses' Committee of the Whitley Council of sending Health Visitors to Refresher Courses organised by the Women Public Health Officers' Association or the Royal College of Nursing was continued, and fourteen Health Visitors attended during 1962.

Appointment to Panel of Examiners

During the year, Miss E. Bowler, Superintendent Health Visitor, was appointed to the panel of external examiners of the Royal Society of Health, and first served in October of that year.

Miss Bowler also serves on the Health Visitors Training Course Committee.

HOME NURSING (Section 25)

Agency Arrangements with the Nottinghamshire Nursing Federation and District Nursing Associations

by MR. W. L. RICHARDSON,
Lay Administrative Assistant and Chief Clerk.

"The agency arrangements with the Nottinghamshire Nursing Federation and District Nursing Associations which came into operation on the 5th July, 1948, will reach the end of their fifth triennium on the 4th July, 1963.

Towards the end of the first triennium, in January, 1951, a very detailed and comprehensive report was presented to the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee with statistical information relating to the first full year (1949) during which the arrangements were in operation. A report on similar lines was prepared for the Sub-Committee towards the end of 1962, containing statistical information relating to the year 1961 (the last full year for which figures were available) compared with the corresponding information relating to the year 1949. The information which follows (page 50) brings this report up-to-date by the inclusion of statistics relating to the year 1962. It will be observed that some reference is made to midwifery. The main contribution on the subject of the Domiciliary Midwifery Service will be found in pages 42 to 45. The references made in this section of the Report relate to the Midwifery Service only

as it is affected by the agency arrangements for Midwifery and Home Nursing operated by the Nottinghamshire Nursing Federation and the District Nursing Associations.

It should be remembered that the use by Local Health Authorities of the services of voluntary organisations for Midwifery and Home Nursing was suggested by the Minister of Health. The Ministry's Circular 118/47, dated 10th July, 1947, had this to say—"In view especially of the need to have reasonably adequate services operating from the Appointed Day ; of the prevailing shortage of qualified women ; and of the other difficulties of building-up their own organisations ; Local Health Authorities would be well advised to make full use of these powers (*i.e., the powers contained in the National Health Service Act, 1946, enabling them to utilise the services of voluntary organisations*) wherever existing organisations are providing a satisfactory service."

It would seem that the present Minister of Health is no less desirous than his predecessor of 1947 to secure co-operation with voluntary organisations, and has in fact suggested consultations with such organisations in regard to the operation of the Local Health Authorities' Ten-Year Plans for the Development of the Health Services.

There is no doubt at all that over the years this Authority has derived considerable benefit from these agency arrangements. They took over in 1948 a service which was really a "going concern," with its own staff and equipment, including a number of motor cars and in some cases housing accommodation. Now, more than fourteen years later, the cars owned by the District Nursing Associations have all been disposed of as no longer serviceable, and the housing accommodation which they provided for their Nurses has passed to the Local Health Authority.

The Associations are no longer under any necessity to collect "benefit" subscriptions, because the Midwifery and Home Nursing Services must, by law, be provided free of cost. The Associations can, however, still assist in the local administration of these Services—they can deal with day-to-day problems on the spot as they occur. The Nottinghamshire Nursing Federation are, of course, responsible for the general co-ordination and oversight of the services provided by the District Nursing Associations, including inspection of their Home Nurses, arrangements for staff training, and ensuring that vacancies which occur in the Districts are filled by the appointment of suitable staff.

In 1949, the number of Associations who were participating in the arrangements was seventy-one. At that time the affairs of two of these Associations were conducted by the Federation. To-day the number of Associations is sixty-eight, but eighteen of these Associations are operated from the Federation's Headquarters. This, of course, is not what was intended, and there has obviously been a regrettable loss of local interest which must be arrested if the present arrangements are to continue. Without local Committees and Officers the agency arrangements are meaningless.

Examination of the statistical information appended to this report reveals that over the years the staffing position as regards home nursing has improved, both relatively and actually. This improvement, coupled with a decreased demand for the Nurses' services, has resulted in smaller case loads. The decreased demand, which results from a decrease in the number of cases requiring the Nurses' services, is undoubtedly due to modern methods of treatment and in particular the use of antibiotics.

Despite the smaller case loads, the decrease in total visits paid is slight, and in fact the average number of visits per case has *increased* from twenty-five in 1949 to thirty-five in 1962. This is due in part to the earlier discharge of patients from hospital, and more particularly to the preponderance of elderly patients who require frequent visits over long periods. In 1962, seventy-two per cent of the cases attended were persons aged sixty-five and over, and their nursing care involved sixty-six per cent of the visits paid by the Nurses.

The average, maximum, and minimum figures still indicate disparity in case loads and in visits undertaken. This may be due to a variety of causes : e.g., a Nurse working in a congested urban area can cope with a bigger case load than a Nurse serving a scattered rural district with long distances to travel ; an area with a preponderance of elderly people produces more work for the District Nurse as such than (say) a new housing estate peopled largely by young couples newly-married.

There is, however, still a serious shortage of Nurses, and it behoves all concerned to see that those we have are employed to the best possible advantage. The Federation and the District Nursing Associations have been asked to look into the question of disparity with a view to making adjustments where these are indicated as necessary to ensure more effective use of the Nurses' services. It is particularly desirable that more time should be available for midwifery. It will be observed that the midwifery work undertaken under the agency arrangements has not shown the same improvement as home nursing so far as staffing is concerned. Indeed, of late years the staffing position has declined. This decline is part of a serious national problem affecting the hospital and domiciliary services alike ; and the intractable nature of this problem continues to create very worrying situations so far as the Domiciliary Midwifery Service in Nottinghamshire is concerned. While, as already indicated, it is imperative that everything possible should be done to ensure that staff are used to full advantage, there can be no completely effective solution to the problem until more women are available to practise midwifery. At present the situation that confronts us is that even Nurses trained as midwives are declining to practise midwifery. Married women in particular—and many more of these are employed than used to be the case—are especially averse to undertaking duties which require them to be on call day and night.

The Agreements in operation between the County Council and the Associations concerned do provide for adjustment of Associations' areas where the exigencies of the Service so require. It is appreciated that the operation of this part of the Agreement may cause some heartburning in a District where it is no longer possible to employ a District Nurse Midwife to serve only the comparatively small compact area covered by the District Nursing Association ; but there is no doubt that such a situation will from time to time become inevitable and will persist until there is an improvement in the staffing position.

In order to preserve continuity the customary five-year statistical table has been included on page 51, although much of the information relating to the year under review is also included in the table on page 50."

MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING
Agency Arrangements with the Nottinghamshire
Nursing Federation and District Nursing Associations
Summary Statistics for the Years 1949 and 1962

Staff employed at 31st December								1949	1962
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	129
Full-time Home Nursing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	70
Full-time Midwifery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Part-time Home Nursing and Part-time Midwifery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	58
*Equivalent of Whole-time Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	105
*Equivalent of Whole-time Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	22

Staff required at 31st December to Standard aimed at in County Council's Proposals

Total establishment (Home Nurses) at 1 per 4,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	150
Equivalent of whole-time staff (Home Nursing) actually employed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	105
Extent to which Home Nursing Staff falls short of standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	45

Number of existing Home Nursing Staff to Population at 31st December	1 per 6,651	1 per 5,735
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Home Nursing—Analysis of Work Performed

Cases Attended

Total	8,387	7,261
Per equivalent of whole-time Nurse	106	69
Per Nurse actually employed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whole-time—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	68
Maximum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	153
Minimum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	8
Part-time Home Nursing and Part-time Midwifery—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	44
Maximum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	291
Minimum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1

Visits Paid

Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208,000	252,766
Per Case—Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	35
Per equivalent of whole-time Nurse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,633	2,407
Per Nurse actually employed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whole-time—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,591	2,506
Maximum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,787	5,207
Minimum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,181	75
Part-time Home Nursing and Part-time Midwifery—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,533	1,392
Maximum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,985	3,568
Minimum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	655	44

Midwifery—Analysis of Work Performed

Confinements attended by District Nurse Midwives

Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,760	1,433
Average per individual Nurse Midwife	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	25
Maximum per individual Nurse Midwife	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	63
Minimum per individual Nurse Midwife	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4

* The figure representing the equivalent of whole-time Midwives employed has been calculated on the basis that a full-time Midwife can be expected to attend about 66 confinements a year. The difference between this figure and the total staff employed represents the equivalent of whole-time staff available for home nursing.

General Statistics (Whole County)

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Total No. of Cases attended ...	8,747	8,262	7,513	7,410	7,261
*Average No. of Cases attended per equivalent of Whole-time Nurse	79	79	70	74	69
Total No. of Visits paid	278,595	266,742	252,883	251,594	252,766
*Average No. of Visits paid per equivalent of Whole-time Nurse	2,528	2,565	2,363	2,516	2,407
Average No. of Visits paid per Case	32	32	34	34	35
*Equivalent of Whole-time Staff employed at 31st December ...	110	104	107	100	105
**Equivalent of Whole-time Staff required at 31st December ...	142	143	146	148	150
†Extent to which Staff falls short of requirements at 31st December	32	39	39	48	45
†Ratio of Staff to Population at 31st December	1 per 5,180	1 per 5,532	1 per 5,455	1 per 5,933	1 per 5,735

*Some Nurses devote part of their time to Domiciliary Midwifery.

**On basis of 1 per 4,000 of population.

†Expressed as equivalent of Whole-time Nurses.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (Section 26)

Vaccination against Smallpox and Poliomyelitis, and immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough, continued to be offered throughout the year to all newly-born infants and to unprotected children moving into the County from other areas and, in addition, immunisation against Tetanus was offered to children under the County Council's Scheme as from the beginning of 1962.

District Medical Officers of Health, acting on agreed terms as the County Council's Agents, continued to be responsible for the organisation and conduct of this work within their Districts and the County Council's Health Visitors and School and Clinic Nurses worked in close collaboration with them in this work. Where requested, Clinical assistance was also given by the County Council's own medical staff.

Medical Practitioners taking up general medical practice in the Council's area were also invited to take part in these arrangements by submitting standard records of the vaccination or immunisation by them of eligible persons on their medical lists, and at 31st December, 1962, a total of 421 General Practitioners were enrolled for this purpose.

After the Authority became involved in the first quarter of the year, following an outbreak of Smallpox in the Bradford area, in paying fees to General Practitioners for over 20,000 vaccination records, almost sixty per cent of which related to persons over 15 years of age and even though mass vaccination had not been advocated, further consideration was given to a decision taken in 1955 to accept and pay fees for records of the vaccination or re-vaccination of adults. Following consultation with District Medical Officers of Health and with the local Medical Committee it was decided, and all concerned were duly notified, that as from 1st October, 1962, records of Smallpox vaccination would only normally be required under the County Council's Scheme for children up to and including 16 years of age.

Towards the end of the year, the Authority also noted and advised all concerned in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 27/62 that whilst routine vaccination against Smallpox in the first two years of life should be continued, it should preferably be offered during the second year of life instead of at four to five months of age as previously recommended.

In addition to the offer of vaccination against Poliomyelitis in infancy referred to above, the offer of vaccination against this disease was also continued in 1962 to all persons under forty years of age, particularly including expectant mothers and others at special risk as prescribed by the Ministry of Health.

Sabin oral vaccine was made available under the Council's Scheme as from 20th February in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 3/62 and was generally used in the Authority's Clinics and Centres from that date, sixty-four per cent of the primary vaccinations completed and seventy-five per cent of reinforcing injections given in the year being undertaken with oral vaccine. Limited supplies of Salk vaccine continued, however, to be provided to those who desired it.

The tables on pages 54 to 58 show the work completed in the several County Districts, and in the County as a whole, during the year and these figures represent protection rates as follows :—

	Percentage vaccinated
(1) Smallpox (children under 2 years)	61%
(2) Poliomyelitis (persons under 20 years) ...	85%
(3) Whooping Cough (children born in 1961) ...	71%
(4) Diphtheria (children born in 1961)	71%
ditto (children under 15 years) ...	48%

For the sixth successive year no case was notified and no child died from Diphtheria in the County Council's area.

One child, aged seven months, developed a typical primary vaccinia following vaccination against Smallpox but happily made a satisfactory recovery on domiciliary treatment.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX, 1962

DISTRICT	NUMBER VACCINATED*					TOTAL	NUMBER RE-VACCINATED*					TOTAL
	Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	15 years and over		Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	15 years and over	
Urban Districts—												
Mansfield (Borough)	426	86	163	644	1,241	2,560	—	1	30	207	1,160	1,398
Worksop (Borough)	319	77	117	496	682	1,691	2	2	22	206	729	961
Newark (Borough)	283	47	70	143	216	759	—	—	13	88	274	375
East Retford (Borough)	117	43	41	212	406	819	—	—	5	140	444	589
Arnold	360	57	94	420	779	1,710	—	—	14	258	834	1,106
Beeston & Stapleford	393	249	222	797	1,443	3,104	30	—	56	398	1,702	2,186
Carlton	272	48	148	567	944	1,979	—	1	20	303	1,187	1,511
Eastwood	136	42	46	233	242	699	—	1	2	45	149	197
Hucknall	239	46	71	283	440	1,079	—	1	6	84	429	520
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	106	20	50	195	384	755	—	1	7	7	257	272
Mansfield Woodhouse	172	57	100	331	348	1,008	—	—	12	96	315	423
Sutton-in-Ashfield	234	38	117	491	825	1,705	—	—	11	110	724	845
Warsop	94	11	21	65	140	331	—	—	8	22	89	119
West Bridgford	258	60	93	318	696	1,425	—	3	47	401	1,530	1,981
TOTAL	3,409	881	1,353	5,195	8,786	19,624	32	10	253	2,365	9,823	12,483
Rural Districts—												
Basford	338	198	243	1,114	1,812	3,705	—	—	22	358	1,174	1,554
Bingham	237	98	118	433	634	1,520	1	—	14	233	1,147	1,395
East Retford	145	49	53	201	449	897	—	1	2	135	400	538
Newark	174	25	57	104	113	473	—	—	11	159	169	339
Southwell	556	64	142	596	742	2,100	—	—	34	306	832	1,172
Worksop	183	38	48	574	451	1,294	—	3	6	54	246	309
TOTAL	1,633	472	661	3,022	4,201	9,989	1	4	89	1,245	3,968	5,307
Whole County—												
GRAND TOTAL	5,042	1,353	2,014	8,217	12,987	29,613	33	14	342	3,610	13,791	17,790

*Classified according to age at date of vaccination.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1962

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF CHILDREN PRIMARILY IMMUNISED AGAINST DIPHTHERIA					NUMBER GIVEN A REINFORCING INJECTION
	Born in 1962	Born in years 1958-1961	Born in years 1953-1957	Born in years 1948-1952	TOTAL (under 15 years)	TOTAL (under 15 years)
Urban Districts—						
Mansfield (Borough) ...	210	362	73	3	648	483
Worksop (Borough) ...	194	349	28	4	575	331
Newark (Borough) ...	120	234	14	1	369	276
East Retford (Borough) ...	74	194	7	—	275	196
Arnold ...	66	306	7	—	379	254
Beeston and Stapleford ...	218	575	16	1	810	640
Carlton ...	86	182	72	—	340	264
Eastwood ...	70	112	5	—	187	132
Hucknall ...	89	212	7	—	308	279
Kirkby-in-Ashfield ...	48	95	5	1	149	190
Mansfield Woodhouse ...	111	212	39	—	362	285
Sutton-in-Ashfield ...	255	323	12	6	596	395
Warsop ...	83	131	7	—	221	173
West Bridgford ...	80	212	8	2	302	210
TOTAL ...	1,704	3,499	300	18	5,521	4,108
Rural Districts—						
Basford ...	223	481	45	10	759	675
Bingham ...	88	272	8	1	369	166
East Retford ...	56	175	11	5	247	207
Newark ...	71	141	8	2	222	148
Southwell ...	142	521	49	—	712	518
Worksop ...	106	156	11	—	273	205
TOTAL ...	686	1,746	132	18	2,582	1,919
Whole County— GRAND TOTAL ...	2,390	5,245	432	36	8,103	6,027

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION, 1962

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF CHILDREN PRIMARILY IMMUNISED AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH					NUMBER GIVEN A REINFORCING INJECTION
	Born in 1962	Born in years 1958-1961	Born in years 1953-1957	Born in years 1948-1952	TOTAL (under 15 years)	TOTAL (under 15 years)
Urban Districts—						
Mansfield (Borough) ...	202	352	8	2	564	17
Worksop (Borough) ...	194	342	12	4	552	208
Newark (Borough) ...	120	234	5	—	359	2
East Retford (Borough) ...	74	193	5	—	272	112
Arnold ...	66	303	4	—	373	92
Beeston and Stapleford ...	217	569	14	1	801	420
Carlton ...	86	179	4	—	269	51
Eastwood ...	70	112	5	—	187	132
Hucknall ...	89	212	7	—	308	26
Kirkby-in-Ashfield ...	48	94	1	1	144	190
Mansfield Woodhouse ...	111	211	12	—	334	5
Sutton-in-Ashfield ...	253	316	—	—	569	5
Warsop ...	83	125	—	—	208	—
West Bridgford ...	80	212	8	2	302	200
TOTAL ...	1,693	3,454	85	10	5,242	1,460
Rural Districts—						
Basford ...	223	479	36	10	748	586
Bingham ...	88	271	6	1	366	151
East Retford ...	56	175	13	—	244	131
Newark ...	71	140	3	2	216	11
Southwell ...	142	519	12	—	673	34
Worksop ...	106	156	6	—	268	28
TOTAL ...	686	1,740	76	13	2,515	941
Whole County GRAND TOTAL ...	2,379	5,194	161	23	7,757	2,401

TETANUS IMMUNISATION, 1962

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DISTRICT	NUMBER OF CHILDREN PRIMARILY IMMUNISED AGAINST TETANUS					NUMBER GIVEN A REINFORCING INJECTION
	Born in 1962	Born in years 1958-1961	Born in years 1953-1957	Born in years 1948-1952	TOTAL (under 15 years)	
Urban Districts—						
Mansfield (Borough) ...	195	167	6	1	369	38
Worksop (Borough) ...	193	269	14	4	480	259
Newark (Borough) ...	120	183	2	—	305	4
East Retford (Borough) ...	73	109	3	—	185	5
Arnold ...	65	262	2	—	329	208
Beeston and Stapleford ...	215	352	19	—	586	290
Carlton ...	86	157	44	—	287	176
Eastwood ...	73	66	1	—	140	—
Hucknall ...	89	114	6	—	209	22
Kirkby-in-Ashfield ...	48	70	1	1	120	—
Mansfield Woodhouse ...	107	68	5	—	180	—
Sutton-in-Ashfield ...	254	202	10	4	470	7
Warsop ...	82	26	—	—	108	—
West Bridgford ...	78	133	3	—	214	44
TOTAL ...	1,678	2,178	116	10	3,982	1,053
Rural Districts—						
Basford ...	220	241	20	3	484	92
Bingham ...	84	216	8	2	310	85
East Retford ...	55	134	17	10	216	31
Newark ...	71	94	2	2	169	16
Southwell ...	142	322	6	—	470	47
Worksop ...	103	80	6	1	190	140
TOTAL ...	675	1,087	59	18	1,839	411
Whole County—						
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,353	3,265	175	28	5,821	1,464

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION, 1962

DISTRICT	NO. WHO COMPLETED PRIMARY VACCINATION						No. (all gps.) awaiting doses to complete primary vaccination at 31st December	No. (all gps.) given reinforcing doses in year
	Born in 1962	Born in 1961	Born in 1943-60	Born in 1933-42	Other priority groups	TOTAL		
Urban Districts—								
Mansfield (Borough)	62	430	276	147	263	1,178	106	2,878
Worksop (Borough)	65	354	185	192	218	1,014	41	2,417
Newark (Borough)	32	219	119	109	139	618	111	1,578
East Retford (Borough)	62	128	152	53	113	508	32	1,082
Arnold	72	311	94	62	149	688	148	2,016
Beeston and Stapleford	114	638	234	260	402	1,648	167	3,326
Carlton	96	406	274	135	155	1,066	67	2,290
Eastwood	20	155	62	25	49	311	38	865
Hucknall	12	211	137	51	132	543	79	1,495
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	32	133	89	27	41	322	81	509
Mansfield Woodhouse	17	204	254	86	135	696	99	1,113
Sutton-in-Ashfield	71	369	134	107	188	869	111	2,756
Warsop	6	113	190	57	127	493	175	591
West Bridgford	36	233	86	54	164	573	50	1,218
TOTAL	697	3,904	2,286	1,365	2,275	10,527	1,305	24,134
Rural Districts—								
Basford	304	686	368	314	337	2,009	90	3,048
Bingham	50	229	164	73	173	689	87	1,413
East Retford	28	135	169	110	291	733	49	1,148
Newark	21	148	90	25	49	333	40	847
Southwell	47	504	353	129	285	1,318	145	2,713
Worksop	47	170	132	57	173	579	64	1,332
TOTAL	497	1,872	1,276	708	1,308	5,661	475	10,501
Whole County GRAND TOTAL	1,194	5,776	3,562	2,073	3,583	16,188	1,780	34,635

AMBULANCE SERVICE (Section 27)

Statistics

Station	Journeys undertaken	Patients carried	Total mileage
Nottingham Group :			
Arnold* 	2,345	9,426	53,811
Beeston	4,319	17,026	98,173
Carlton	4,548	19,816	97,373
Eastwood* 	2,165	9,103	67,623
Hucknall 	3,458	13,732	93,766
West Bridgford 	4,147	16,837	123,423
Mansfield	7,858	34,215	212,246
Sutton-in-Ashfield* 	2,207	12,073	61,585
Newark 	4,532	12,631	129,095
Retford 	4,349	13,051	133,695
Worksop 	5,300	17,950	126,203
Totals 	45,228	175,860	1,196,993
Totals for 1961 ...	43,503	164,659	1,119,790

The three Stations indicated by an asterisk operate on a 16-hour basis, and all other Stations on a 24-hour basis.

Categories of Patients Carried

Year	Accident	Emergency	Treatment	Infectious	Maternity	Other	Total
1957	2,940	4,847	118,989	1,093	1,428	753	130,050
1958	3,282	5,037	124,142	1,059	1,301	824	135,645
1959	3,571	5,229	129,391	619	1,314	945	141,069
1960	3,901	7,105	142,889	541	822	775	156,033
1961	4,793	7,491	150,196	495	608	1,076	164,659
1962	5,021	7,691	160,709	431	509	1,499	175,860

Mileage

Year	AMBULANCES		DUAL-PURPOSE VEHICLES		TOTAL MILEAGE
	No.	Mileage	No.	Mileage	
1957	34	510,464	21	455,526	965,990
1958	26	534,751	29	459,384	994,135
1959	26	442,365	29	587,306	1,029,671
1960	30	446,436	31	636,959	1,083,395
1961	30	447,834	31	671,956	1,119,790
1962	34	502,494	30	694,499	1,196,993

Allocation of Patients to Vehicles

Category	Ambulances	Dual-Purpose Vehicles	Totals
Stretcher cases	22,961	3,163	26,124
Sitting cases	53,910	95,826	149,736
Totals	76,871	98,989	175,860

The salient points emerging from the above tables are that, despite an increase of 11,201 patients, mileage increased by only 77,203 and the figure of average miles travelled by each patient was maintained at 6.8. Although the number of vehicles increased by three during the year, these were additions to the reserve fleet, in use principally when main fleet vehicles were off the road for maintenance and repair. Overall, both in mileage and patients carried, the increases have been borne principally by ambulances rather than dual-purpose vehicles, and it would appear that a satisfactory ratio of vehicles within the fleet has been achieved and all are used to their best advantage.

The number of patients for whom arrangements were made for their conveyance by train to out-County destinations was 118 with approximately 11,000 miles involved.

General Administration

To improve radio communications in the North of the County, fixed radio stations have been established at both Retford and Worksop Ambulance Stations to replace the remotely controlled equipment at one point in the area. This has been made possible by the positioning of the new Stations, Retford being opened in 1961 and Worksop early in 1963. Equipment to conform to the new 25 kcs. channelling specification has been provided in anticipation of the impending change, in which connection the Council have approved the employment of a Consultant Radio Engineer to advise upon the technical considerations involved. An interesting development in the sphere of radio control has been the association with neighbouring County Authorities in a scheme operated by the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary whereby multi-channel radio equipment is situated in the Casualty Department of the Infirmary and, on request from a vehicle to the Ambulance Service Control and in turn to the Infirmary, the Casualty Officer can tune in to the appropriate frequency and be informed of the nature of injuries of casualties being taken there and can also advise the vehicle crew on any action which might be taken whilst in transit. It is understood that there have been a number of occasions on which this system has been used to good effect, although not involving any vehicles from this Authority.

Methods of providing artificial respiration have been very much to the fore during the year and all staff have been instructed in mouth to mouth resuscitation with the aid of a training manikin. To supplement existing provision of oxygen equipment which is available at each Station approval has been given to the purchase of simple air-lung equipment to be carried on each ambulance at all times.

Safety jerkins edged with reflecting tape and with a large patch of similar material on the back have been provided as part of the equipment of each ambulance to be worn by the crew at the scene of road accidents during the hours of darkness.

Premises

Although good progress was made with the building of a new Station at Worksop, completion was delayed by the severe weather and removal from the old premises—a Dickensian-type Poor Law Institution—was effected in the early part of 1963.

Building is expected to commence on the new Station at Eastwood towards the middle of 1963 and this will complete the Ambulance Service programme of replacement of Stations.

Additional accommodation is being provided at Mansfield and Hucknall Stations to conform to standards introduced in the five Stations built during the past three years.

Vehicles

Year	AMBULANCES		DUAL-PURPOSE VEHICLES	
	Bedford 28 h.p.	Daimler 27 h.p.	Bedford 16 h.p.	Bedford 28 h.p.
1952	4	—	—	—
1953	1	—	—	—
1954	—	—	1	—
1955	—	—	4	—
1956	—	2	5	—
1957	9	—	—	—
1958	—	—	7	1
1959	4	—	1	2
1960	4	—	4	—
1961	—	—	—	—
1962	10	—	4	1
	32	2	26	4

The average age of the ambulances at the end of the year was four years one month, and of the dual-purpose vehicles, four years three months. The reserve fleet, which is used to replace main fleet vehicles when off the road for maintenance and repair or to supplement resources when necessary, consists of the five ambulances purchased in 1952 and 1953, together with three of the 1957 ambulances. These vehicles are fully equipped for immediate use.

An average life of nine years for 28 h.p. vehicles and seven years for the 16 h.p. vehicles is used for calculation of the replacement programme, the latter figure having recently been varied from six years after experience of the maintenance systems in operation in Central Workshops. Replacement is subject to individual inspection to determine whether a vehicle can usefully be retained if the major overhaul which becomes due at the end of the periods stated were undertaken.

Following the allocation by the Ministry of Health of an adequate number of purpose-built Civil Defence training ambulances it is no longer necessary for any Section 27 vehicles to be retained for training purposes.

Action was taken to incorporate in six ambulances delivered during the year as many as possible of the safety precautions recommended in Ministry of Health Circular 16/62, and also in the specification of future vehicles.

Staff

At the 31st December, 1962, the Service was fully staffed, and the figures given below are therefore both the approved establishment and the actual strength :—

Designation	Number employed
County Ambulance Officer ...	1
Station Superintendents ...	4
Station Officers ...	7
Shift Leaders ...	38
Driver-Attendants ...	140
Clerical Staff ...	3
Control Assistants ...	14
	207

In the National Safe Driving Competition for 1961 the following 139 awards were gained by personnel :—

15-year Brooch ...	1
11-14 year Oak Leaf Bars ...	17
10 year Medals ...	4
6-9 year Bars ...	33
5-year Medals ...	11
Diplomas ...	73

In keeping with the Council's general policy of providing in-service training, proposals have been formulated for a training course of approximately one week's duration to be provided for new recruits to the Service, to be arranged probably once or twice a year according to numbers available and their location at Stations throughout the County. Arrangements are also to be made for the refresher training of longer service personnel.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE (Section 28)

Tuberculosis

Deaths

During 1962, the number of deaths attributable to tuberculosis was twenty-three ; seventeen from pulmonary tuberculosis and six from other forms of the disease. The pulmonary death rate per thousand of the population was 0.028 for the County compared with 0.059 for England and Wales, whilst the rate for all forms of the disease was 0.038 for the County compared with 0.066 for England and Wales.

Clinic Registers

According to information provided by the several Chest Clinics in the Council's area, the numbers of County cases on their Registers at 31st December, 1962, were as follows :—

Chest Clinic			NO. OF CASES ON REGISTER		
			Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total
East Retford	...	...	97	31	128
Worksop	...	...	141	28	169
Mansfield	...	...	672	73	745
Newark ...	...	...	289	29	318
Nottingham	...	...	1,120	169	1,289
Totals			2,319	330	2,649

These figures represent a reduction of approximately 8% in the total numbers of County cases on these Registers in the year.

They do not, of course, include County cases attending Out-County Chest Clinics.

New Cases and Mortality

The number of new cases notified during 1962 according to returns submitted by the Medical Officers of Health of the County Districts, and the number of deaths attributable to tuberculosis during the year, according to the Registrar-General's statistics, were as set out in the following table :—

AGE PERIODS		NEW CASES				DEATHS			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 yrs.	...	5	3	—	2	—	—	—	—
5—14 yrs.	...	2	4	2	—	—	—	2	—
15—44 yrs.	...	50	53	11	16	2	—	1	1
45—64 yrs.	...	41	11	5	6	4	4	—	—
65 yrs. & over	...	25	2	—	3	4	3	—	2
Totals	...	123	73	18	27	10	7	3	3

Incidence—Pulmonary Tuberculosis

The following table shows the incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the County over the past five years :—

YEAR	NO. OF NEW CASES INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL RETURN TO THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH			Rate per 1,000 of population
	Formally notified	Not notified before death	Total	
1958	296	9	305	0.53
1959	264	6	270	0.47
1960	224	12	236	0.40
1961	175	10	185	0.31
1962	193	3	196	0.32

Cases not notified before Death

The numbers of cases not notified before death in each of the past five years, and the sources from which the information was obtained, were as follows :—

Year	SOURCE OF INFORMATION						Totals	
	Death Returns from Local Registrars		Death Returns from Registrar-General		Posthumous notifications			
	Pul.	Other	Pul.	Other	Pul.	Other	Pul.	Other
1958	2	—	2	—	5	—	9	—
1959	3	1	3	—	—	1	6	2
1960	10	2	1	1	1	—	12	3
1961	3	1	4	1	3	1	10	3
1962	2	1	1	—	—	1	3	2

In each case the facts were at once communicated to the District Medical Officer of Health who was asked to confirm that the case had not been notified to him during life as suffering from tuberculosis. The County Council's Tuberculosis Health Visitors were also notified and visited the homes for the purpose of taking environmental reports and urging contacts to attend for examination at the nearest Chest Clinic.

Details of each case, with a copy of the environmental report, were also forwarded to the appropriate Chest Physician.

Examination and B.C.G. Vaccination of Contacts

According to information provided from the Nottingham, Mansfield, Newark, Worksop and Retford Chest Clinics, the numbers of family contacts of new County cases examined and given B.C.G. vaccination by the Chest Physicians during 1962 were as follows :—

1962	Men	Women	Children	Total
No. of new cases notified ...	132	91	18	241
No. of new contacts examined (including those examined by X-ray only)	341	393	1,093	1,827
No. found tuberculous	2	7	6	15
No. tuberculin tested	276	237	997	1,510
No. found negative	96	56	695	847
No. vaccinated with B.C.G. ...	73	33	780	886
Total attendances by contacts at Chest Clinics during the year	808	919	3,484	5,211

Work of the Tuberculosis/Health Visitors

The number of domiciliary visits by the Council's Tuberculosis/Health Visitors during 1962 was 11,543, compared with 11,640 during 1961, and their attendances at Chest Clinic sessions totalled 1,004 in 1962 compared with 955 in the previous year.

Protection of Children against Tuberculosis

Under the arrangements for the X-ray examination of the staff of County Council establishments who are working in close contact with groups of children, twenty-four persons in employment at Day Nurseries or at Children's Homes were examined by mass radiography during 1962, and arrangements were made for other appropriate staff to be examined in January 1963.

In addition, three hundred and ninety persons taking up employment of this nature with the County Council had a chest X-ray examination during the year ; one hundred and thirty-six by miniature radiography and two hundred and fifty-four by large films for which the County Council paid the agreed fee to hospitals and Chest Physicians.

B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children and Students

The organisation and conduct of the County Council's arrangements for the vaccination against tuberculosis of school children and of students attending establishments of Further Education continued in 1962 to be undertaken by District Medical Officers of Health acting, on agreed terms, as agents for the County Council in the same way as for other forms of vaccination and immunisation.

Where necessary, assistance was given by the County Council's own medical and nursing staff, and much work was involved in 1962 in implementing the decision taken towards the end of the previous year to extend the offer of vaccination, previously restricted to school children of 13 years of age and upwards, to all children in Secondary Schools.

The following figures indicate the work undertaken in the year, and represent an increase of approximately 60% over the numbers skin tested and vaccinated in 1961 :—

		School Children	Students	Total
Number skin tested	... ..	14,315	5	14,320
Number found positive	...	2,448	—	2,448
Number found negative	...	11,268	5	11,273
Number vaccinated	... ..	11,204	5	11,209

Case Finding Surveys

According to information kindly provided by the Nottingham No. 2, Lincolnshire and South Yorkshire Mass Radiography Units, surveys were carried out at forty centres in the County Council's area in 1962 at which 48,859 persons were examined by mass radiography.

Altogether, 216 persons were referred to Chest Physicians for further investigation and twenty-two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered.

In addition, a large number of County residents attended the Nottingham No. 1 Mass Radiography Unit in the City of Nottingham but precise figures are not available as separate records of County and City cases are not kept at this Centre.

Nottingham and Notts. Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis

The following figures indicate the work undertaken by this Association during 1962 under agency arrangements with the County Council :—

No. of new cases referred	96
No. of cases considered for assistance	490

NOTTINGHAM AREA

No. of new cases	58
No. of cases considered for assistance	206

Analysis of Assistance

Referred to National Assistance Board for monetary grants	26
Beds or Bedding loaned	3
Occupational therapy materials issued	2
Clothing provided	5
Clothing provided by W.V.S.	2
Nursing requisites loaned	6
Milk permits issued	167
Applications for work and training for work	18
Applications for assistance re housing	15
Applications for assistance re Home Help	2
Applications for assistance re Care of Children	2
Spero holidays	1
Other forms of help	31
Assistance from Voluntary Funds	185
Investigated but no help necessary	17
No. of visits paid to homes	67
No. of interviews	128

MANSFIELD AREA

No. of new cases	9
No. of cases considered for assistance	101

Analysis of Assistance

Nursing requisites loaned	2
Milk permits issued	87
Convalescence	1
Investigated but no help necessary	2

NEWARK AND SOUTHWELL AREA

No. of new cases	9
No. of cases considered for assistance	64

Analysis of Assistance

Bedding loaned	1
Milk permits issued	58
Assistance from Voluntary Funds	1
Nursing requisites loaned	1

WORKSOP AND RETFORD AREA

No. of new cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
No. of cases considered for assistance	...	...	...	...	...	...	119

Analysis of Assistance

Beds or Bedding loaned	...	...	...	...	...	4
Milk permits issued	...	...	...	...	...	91
Clothing provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Convalescence	...	...	...	...	...	3
Investigated but no help necessary	...	...	...	...	...	2

The Council's Almoners act for the Association at the Worksop, Retford, Mansfield and Newark Chest Clinics and the following figures give some indication of the work undertaken by them for tuberculous persons during the year :—

Chest Clinic or source				No. of sessions attended	No. of new cases referred	No. of case interviews
Mansfield	...	...	...	81	59	137
Newark ...	...	...	...	43	36	82
Worksop	...	...	...	71	36	200
Retford	...	...	...	23	21	50
Hospitals	...	...	...	42	65	345
Other sources	...	...	...	—	2	—
				—	—	—
				260	219	814
				—	—	—
No. of home visits	...	...	...	...	...	215
						—
No. of attendances at Care Committee meetings	...	...	...	...	...	14
						—

Sherwood Village Settlement

The County Council continued to maintain the Sherwood Village Settlement and the associated Sherwood Industries at Rainworth, near Mansfield, for the benefit of tuberculous persons in need of sheltered employment, training and living conditions and to admit cases on agreed terms from the areas of other Local Health Authorities throughout the country.

The first (non-resident) Settlers commenced duty in the Settlement workshop in December, 1937, so that in December, 1962, the County Council were pleased to record the establishment's Silver Jubilee. The Settlement was visited by the Lord Lieutenant of the County during the year and the Scheme was featured in a special article in a local newspaper on 27th August. This was followed by a visit from a BBC scriptwriter in connection with a projected sound broadcast on "Tuberculosis" and towards the end of the year the County Council's Village Settlement Scheme was accepted as a Branch entry for the NALGO Accolade for Enterprise.

Admissions in 1962 (15) were the highest in any year except 1943, when the Men's Hostel was first occupied, but with the unfortunate death of three Settlers early in the year (the first to have occurred at the Settlement since 1955), the number "discharged" in 1962 (14) was the highest ever recorded.

Particulars of admissions to and discharges from the Sherwood Village Settlement during 1962 are set out in the following table :—

1962	TRAINEES			SETTLERS			TOTAL		
	N.	OA.	Total	N.	OA.	Total	N.	OA.	Total
Strength 1.1.62 ...	2	7	9	18	18	36	20	25	45
Admissions during the year ...	4	11	15	—	—	—	4	11	15
Trainees accepted as settlers during the year ...	6	18	24	18	18	36	24	36	60
	2	2	4	2	2	4	—	—	—
	4	16	20	20	20	40	24	36	60
Discharges during the year—									
(a) on recovery	—	—	—	1	3	4	1	3	4
(b) unsuitable for training ..	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
(c) for domestic reasons ...	—	3	3	—	1	1	—	4	4
(d) Died ..	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	2	3
	—	6	6	2	6	8	2	12	14
Strength 31.12.62	4	10	14	18	14	32	22	24	46

N—Nottinghamshire cases.

OA—Other Authorities' cases.

With the exception of four Nottinghamshire cases, those admitted during the year came from the Coventry and Grimsby County Boroughs and from the Herefordshire, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincoln (Kesteven), London, Norfolk and the West Riding of Yorkshire County Councils, and the following statement shows the number of trainees and settlers from outside Authorities remaining in the Village Settlement at the end of the year :—

Local Health Authority			Ministry of Labour Trainees	Settlers	Total
Bath County Borough Council	...	...	1	—	1
Coventry County Borough Council	...	...	1	—	1
Doncaster County Borough Council	...	...	—	3	3
Derbyshire County Council	...	...	—	1	1
Grimsby County Borough Council	...	...	—	1	1
Herefordshire County Council	...	...	2	—	2
Lancashire County Council	...	...	1	—	1
Leicestershire County Council	...	...	2	1	3
Lincolnshire (Kesteven) County Council			—	1	1
Lincolnshire (Holland) County Council	...		—	1	1
London County Council	...	...	1	—	1
Nottingham County Borough Council	...		—	1	1
West Riding of Yorkshire County Council			2	5	7
			—	—	—
Totals	...	...	10	14	24
			—	—	—

Dr. D. Davies, Consultant Chest Physician, who, by arrangement with the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, also acts as Medical Superintendent of the Sherwood Village Settlement, has provided the following report and comment upon the medical aspects of the year's work :—

“ Fifteen trainees were admitted during the year. Four came from Nottinghamshire and the remainder from scattered areas throughout the country. Most applications now seem to come from outside the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board area. Their age varied from 27 to 61 years, with an average of 48. Seven were over the age of 50.

In 10 of the new admissions, tubercle bacilli had been present in their sputum during 1962. In 8 of these, the bacillus was known to be resistant to at least two of the antituberculosis drugs. Two others had had one lung removed. These patients form, by and large, a group of treatment failures with serious disability. The alternative to life in a Village Settlement is protracted unemployment or hospitalisation. Not everyone from such a group is expected to be suitable for continued training or employment, and three of the new admissions left during the year.

Taking the settlement as a whole, five returned to open industry in 1962 after an average stay of between 5 and 6 years. This satisfactory trend is being maintained. Of the 42 discharges from 1958, 18 (43%) have been to open industry.

Three trainees left for personal or domestic reasons. Three were discharged because of deteriorating health and admitted to hospital in their home area. Three died during the year, all because of the effects or after-effects of tuberculosis. These happen to have been the first deaths since 1955.

Three children were born in the Settlement during the year and all are doing well."

The Ministry of Labour continued to give financial and technical help under the provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, notably by increasing their weekly Hostel Allowance for Trainees as from 1st January, 1962, and by making a grant towards the capital cost of the purchase of an electric truck (complete with battery and charger) and a suitable trailer for use at the Industries. The timber drying kiln referred to in my previous Report and approved by the Ministry in 1961 was also completed and brought into use in 1962.

Sherwood Industries continued to manufacture school furniture under contract for the Nottinghamshire Education Committee and to undertake some quantity whitewood production for the Ministry of Works. Prices had, however, to be increased on two occasions during the year in consequence of wages awards by the National Joint Council for the Furniture Manufacturing Trade affecting the wages of both the Settlers and the fit staff. In addition, the wages of eight Settlers were increased during the year on individual reports as to progress and efficiency, and the establishment of fit Staff was increased by one—a Stoker-Handyman—when these duties were considered no longer suitable for a Settler.

Towards the end of 1962, the County Council gave their approval in principle to the transfer of approximately 3 acres of land at the Village Settlement for the development by the Health Committee of an Adult Mental Health Training Centre and Hostel.

Other Forms of Illness

Loan of Nursing Equipment and Appliances

The County Council continued during the year to lend the larger items of home nursing equipment, free of charge, direct from the Health Department on certification of need in each case by a medical or nursing attendant.

Under these arrangements, nine hundred and forty cases were assisted in 1962 (874 cases in 1961) of whom four hundred and ninety-three were referred by general practitioners, three hundred and eleven by District Nurses, ninety-three by Hospital Officers, and forty-three from other sources.

The following Table indicates the work undertaken under this Scheme during the year :—

Article	1.1.62		Purchases during year	Written off during year	Loans during year	Returns during year	31.12.62	
	On loan	In store					On loan	In store
Alternating Pressure								
Point Pads... ..	3	—	—	—	3	3	3	—
Back Rests	74	24	20	5	159	128	105	8
Bed Blocks (prs.) ...	13	16	—	—	7	6	14	15
Bed Cradles	56	—	19	—	102	84	74	1
Bedpans								
Rubber	17	7	6	7	26	23	20	3
Bedsteads—								
Single	84	2	6	—	65	63	86	6
Postural drainage	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bed Tables—								
Adjustable	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Folding	5	55	—	—	15	12	8	52
Overbed	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chair, Relaxation ...	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1
Commodes—								
Chair type	224	1	78	—	292	214	302	1
Stool type	48	—	3	1	40	39	49	1
Cots, adult	5	1	1	—	8	6	7	—
Cots, children's ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Cot side pads	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Cot side rails	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Crutches (prs.)	10	31	2	—	10	5	15	28
Cushion, inflatable toilet	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Latex foam cushions	47	16	16	2	70	52	65	12
do. mattresses	145	4	4	—	131	125	151	2
do. pads	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
do. pillows	12	4	31	—	60	30	42	5
Fracture boards	101	59	—	—	140	124	117	43
Mattresses—								
Cot, child's	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Sectional	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Playpen	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Self-lifting poles—								
Bed fitting type ...	52	12	2	—	35	27	60	6
Portable	6	—	8	—	7	3	10	4
Spinal Carriages—								
Adult models	2	5	—	—	1	—	3	4
Juvenile models ...	1	2	—	—	2	3	—	3
Walking aids	62	9	42	—	76	37	101	12
Walking Sticks	13	—	1	1	2	4	11	2
Wheel Chairs—								
Stairway	13	5	—	—	23	26	10	8
Merlin	10	10	—	17	8	16	2	1
Folding—adults	130	26	21	5	157	162	125	47
do. juveniles	12	9	—	1	26	23	15	5
Transit	7	2	32	—	46	22	31	10
Duplex	—	—	9	—	10	1	9	—
Totals	1,162	304	304	39	1,525	1,240	1,447	284

The Council's Health Visitors were notified and provided reports at quarterly intervals on each case assisted under this Scheme.

In addition, by arrangement with the Nottinghamshire Nursing Federation, the smaller and more frequently needed items of home nursing equipment continued to be lent direct to patients, free of charge, by District Nurses and District Nurse/Midwives from stocks held by them to an approved standard scale.

Stocks of these articles are also maintained in the Health Department for the purpose of replacing broken or worn-out equipment, or for issue direct to patients having a long-term need.

The following Table indicates the provision made under these arrangements during 1962 :—

Article	Scale per Nurse	1.1.62	Purchases during year	Written off during year	Issues during year	Returns during year	31.12.62
		In store					In store
Air rings	4	13	72	—	75	4	14
Bedpans	3	18	25	—	43	—	—
Douche outfits ..	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Feeding cups ...	2	7	24	—	26	—	5
Sputum mugs ...	†	7	—	1	6	—	—
Steam kettles ...	*	8	—	—	—	—	8
Waterproof sheets— 6-ft. x 3-ft. ...	†	1	3	3	6	8	3
4-ft. x 3-ft. ...	4	33	48	10	68	14	17
Urinals	3	25	30	—	41	3	17
Totals	16	119	202	14	265	29	71

† Available on special request.

* One per District.

Convalescence

Under the County Council's arrangements for providing convalescence of the " holiday home " type for suitable cases referred by general medical practitioners, forty-eight cases were assisted in 1962 compared with fifty-nine cases in 1961.

Of these, one undertook to pay the full cost involved. After an assessment of their financial circumstances, nine others were required to make varying contributions, and the remaining thirty-eight cases were granted free convalescence in accordance with the County Council's approved scale.

All cases were accommodated at seaside Convalescent Homes, forty-five at a Home on the Lincolnshire coast and three at Homes on the South Coast. The following Table summarises the cases dealt with under these arrangements during the year, classified according to medical need, age, sex, and duration of the convalescence authorised :—

CERTIFIED MEDICAL NEED	AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION															AUTHORISED STAY						
	15—24 yrs.			25—34 yrs.			35—44 yrs.			45—64 yrs.			65 yrs. and over			Total			2 wks.	3 wks.	4 wks.	Total
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis and Fibrositis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other respiratory conditions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	2	6	—	4	4	8	12	10	—	2	—	12
Circulatory conditions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	2	5	7	8	11	6	2	3	—	11
General debility and anaemia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	5	5	2	1	2	—	5
Nervous disorders ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	4	1	1	2	5	7	6	—	1	—	7
Post-operative conditions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1*	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	—	—	3
Other conditions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	2	—	4	4	7	8	8	—	—	—	8
TOTALS ...	—	—	—	1	—	6	8	10	18	4	19	23	12	36	48	36	48	36	4	8	—	48

M—Males. F—Females. T—Total.

*Accompanied by 4-month old baby.

Training and Recuperative Centres for Neglectful Mothers

Under the arrangements approved in 1957 enabling the County Council to take such steps as they consider necessary to prevent the break-up of problem families, a 20-year-old mother and her two children (ages 2 and 3 years) were admitted for three months to the Crowley House Middlemore Homes at Selly Oak, Birmingham, in April, 1962.

In this particular case the Probation Committee met the cost of the rehabilitation of the mother, and the Health Committee paid the charges for the two children, the husband not being required to make any contribution due to his financial circumstances.

The family were reported to have benefitted by their stay at Crowley House and it was hoped that the eventual allocation to them of a Council house by the local housing authority, and continuing supervision by the Probation Officer and the Health Visitor, would serve to resolve their special problems.

Chiropody Services

Chiropody services for the elderly continued to be provided in the urban areas throughout 1962 by voluntary Old People's Welfare Committees with financial assistance from the County Council as indicated in my previous Report. In addition, however, it was accepted, following a further Conference with representatives of these Voluntary Bodies in February, 1962, that some assistance should also be offered with administration expenses and that this should be either at a flat rate per 100 treatments or 75% of approved administration expenses, whichever is the less.

In October, 1962, the County Council also arranged at short notice for the Sutton-in-Ashfield Voluntary Welfare Association to organise regular chiropody sessions in the Council's clinic premises in the Urban District following the death of the Chiropodist formerly employed by the Association who had given the majority of treatments in his own surgery.

The County Council also made a grant to the Nottinghamshire Old People's Welfare Committee in support of their continuation and development of a similar service in the rural areas, primarily through the operation of a mobile unit, and to the Nottingham General Dispensary in respect of the treatment of old age pensioners from County Districts at their clinic in the City of Nottingham.

Fees for individual treatments in a Chiropodist's surgery or by way of a domiciliary visit were increased as from 1st April, 1962, from 6/- and 8/6d. to 7/6d. and 12/6d. respectively for Chiropodists qualified under the National Health Service (Medical Auxiliaries) Regulations, 1954. This created some difficulties with Chiropodists not qualified under these

Regulations but it is hoped that these will be resolved with the Registration of Chiropodists under the Professions Supplementary to Medicine Act, 1960, as announced by the Ministry of Health in November, 1962, and to be completed by the end of June, 1963.

In the rural districts the Nottinghamshire Old People's Welfare Committee expanded their service during the year by arranging chiropody sessions for Old Age Pensioners at six extra centres, namely Carlton-in-Lindrick, Lound, Jacksdale, North Wheatley, Scrooby and Ranskill, and by arrangement with the County Council also commenced regular chiropody sessions for the elderly in the Council's Clinic premises at Langold.

Chiropody treatment for handicapped persons and expectant mothers continued to be provided through the Health Department on referral by a family doctor or other suitably qualified person and on payment of a standard charge of 2s. 6d. (which could be waived in necessitous cases). By arrangement with the County Welfare Officer, regular chiropody sessions for handicapped persons were commenced at the Manfield Centre for the Physically Handicapped in February, 1962.

The following figures indicate the general development of the chiropody services in 1962, the total number of treatments provided in the year having increased by 31% over the corresponding figure for 1961 :—

Quarter ended	NUMBER OF TREATMENTS PROVIDED								
	At Sessions and Chiropodists' Surgeries			By home visits			Total		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
31.3.62	8,495	15	—	2,087	17	—	10,582	32	—
30.6.62	8,983	20	—	2,108	19	—	11,091	39	—
30.9.62	8,965	15	—	2,423	11	—	11,388	26	—
31.12.62	9,742	22	—	2,690	22	—	12,432	44	—
Totals	36,185	72	—	9,308	69	—	45,493	141	—

(a) The Elderly. (b) Handicapped Persons. (c) Expectant Mothers.

At the end of the year a total of 7,767 Old Age Pensioners and thirty-one handicapped persons were being assisted under this scheme, compared with 5,957 Old Age Pensioners and ten handicapped persons at the end of 1961.

Hospital After-Care

In addition to visits made arising through the loan of nursing equipment and appliances, prevention of the spread of infection, or by the County Almoners or the Geriatric Nurse as recorded elsewhere in this Report, Health Visitors followed-up sixty cases discharged from Hospitals in 1962 by special request of Almoners or Social Workers at the Highbury, Sherwood and City Hospitals in Nottingham, Kilton Hospital in Worksop, King's Mill Hospital in Mansfield, and the Sheffield National Centre for Radiotherapy.

Geriatric Visiting

The whole-time Geriatric Nurse appointed in October, 1961, as referred to in my previous Report to work with the Geriatrician in the Mansfield area in the development of care and after-care services for the aged either referred for admission to, or due to be discharged from, the Mansfield Victoria Hospital resigned her appointment in October, 1962, but was fortunately replaced within a month.

The following figures indicate the work undertaken through this appointment in 1962 :—

No. of new cases referred	...	...	...	...	480
No. of home visits undertaken	...	...	...	...	909

Almoner Service

There continued to be two vacancies on the County Council's approved establishment of four whole-time Almoners until the end of October, 1962, when a third Almoner was appointed. The service had, however, to be restricted for seven months of the year due to the absence through illness of one Almoner, and was again reduced to two whole-time Almoners when Miss P. K. Emy, A.M.I.A., resigned her appointment at the end of the year to take up a similar appointment in Surrey.

The County Almoners made ten sessional attendances and conducted seventy-six case interviews at hospitals in the County, and the following figures give some indication of the extent of their work for cases other than those suffering from tuberculosis and venereal diseases which are dealt with separately in this Report :—

Category	No. of new cases referred	No. of home visits undertaken
Hospital after-care	78	302
General care and after-care ...	276	341
Social investigation of Geriatric cases	8	3
Convalescence cases	97	205
Totals	459	851

In all cases, advice or assistance was given by the County Almoners on the usual variety of medico-social problems, particularly with reference to financial or domestic aid and rehabilitation.

Venereal Diseases

Treatment of County Cases at All Centres

The numbers of cases resident in the County dealt with for the first time during each of the past five years according to returns from the Nottingham, Mansfield, Worksop and Out-County Treatment Centres were as follows :—

Year	No. of cases dealt with for the first time			
	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other conditions	Total
1958	30	124	401	555
1959	18	177	429	624
1960	27	131	504	662
1961	20	104	560	684
1962	15	75	485	575

No defaulters were referred to the County Almoners during the year.

Health Education

The main event of 1962 in the field of Health Education was the publication by the Royal College of Physicians of their Report on Smoking.

It has been, of course, the practice of the Health Education Section over a number of years now to discourage smoking, and in particular to try to prevent children beginning the smoking habit. However, the Royal College of Physicians' Report added extra authority to the already considerable weight of evidence against smoking.

The Health Education Section consists of the Health Education Officer and his two Assistants. Inevitably, with such a small staff in so large a County, an important aim must be to help the Health Visitors in carrying out the actual day-to-day field work of Health Education, rather than hope to deal with the very large numbers involved in a County of this size. In addition, of course, as can be seen from the statistics, a very great deal of routine work in the form of addressing meetings and arranging exhibitions has been done during the year.

The following tables show details of the work carried out during 1962 :—

Meetings

Type of Audience	No. of Meetings	Attendances
Women's organisations	55	2,052
Other adult organisations	20	623
Schools and youth organisations ...	42	2,274
Special audiences	20	562
Expectant mothers—ante-natal relaxation class talks	439	3,419
Meetings using films	28	—
Film shows only	5	91

Clinic Displays

Type						No. Arranged
Accident Prevention	...	...	...	...	...	3
Milk and Nutrition	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dental Health	...	...	...	...	...	8
Rules of Health	...	...	...	...	...	2
Care of Eyes	...	...	...	...	...	2
Care of Feet	...	...	...	...	...	10
Food Infections	...	...	...	...	...	8
Poisonous Fungi and Berries	...	...	...	...	...	1
Outdoor Hazards	...	...	...	...	...	2
Home Safety	...	...	...	...	...	6
Road Safety	...	...	...	...	...	3
Immunisation	...	...	...	...	...	8
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	4
Smoking and Lung Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	20
Care of Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	15
Nutrition	...	...	...	...	...	8
Coughs and Colds	...	...	...	...	...	3
General Health	...	...	...	...	...	5
Accident Prevention and First Aid	...	...	...	...	...	5

Summary of Lecturers

LECTURER	No. of Meetings	Persons Addressed	Attendances
COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT—			
Mr. W. A. Marrow, Health Education Officer	47	2,045	2,547
Mr. N. S. Wass, Assistant Health Education Officer	32	1,109	1,142
Miss M. McKay, Assistant Health Education Officer	15	341	362
Dr. R. S. Male, Deputy County Medical Officer	2	52	52
Dr. P. C. Moore, Senior Administrative Medical Officer	1	42	42
Dr. K. Haigh, Senior Clinical Medical Officer	1	28	28
Dr. D. R. Brook, Assistant County Medical Officer	3	55	55
Miss M. W. Cottee, Home Help Service Organiser	2	48	48
Mrs. B. Kinson, Health Visitor	3	242	362
Miss E. M. Adamson, Health Visitor	1	70	70
Miss D. S. Collins, Health Visitor	1	40	40
Mrs. P. D. Farrands, Health Visitor	1	40	40
Mrs. M. Hanes, School Nurse	2	100	100
Miss P. K. Emy, County Almoner	2	19	19
Mrs. A. Hardman-Lawson, Physiotherapist	3	112	112
OTHER SPEAKERS—			
Mr. D. Grossman, Teacher of the Deaf ...	8	71	71
Dr. I. Powell-Heath, Medical Lecturer ...	12	281	405
Miss W. R. Riley, Notts. Old People's Welfare Committee	1	16	16
ANTE-NATAL RELAXATION CLASS TALKS			
Mr. W. A. Marrow	256	—	1,987
Mr. N. S. Wass	82	—	654
Miss M. McKay	101	—	778

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE (Section 29)

This Service is still growing, despite the difficulties experienced in recruiting suitable Home Helps.

Administration

There were no major changes in administration and the Service continues to operate with the County Organiser, ten District Organisers for the ten teams of Home Helps, thirteen Assistant Organisers and clerical assistance. There were a few inevitable staff changes during the year, a new Assistant having been appointed at Newark to replace one who left in 1961, and a new Assistant and Clerk at Sutton-in-Ashfield, both of whom were replacements.

Establishment of Home Helps and Recruitment

Although the demand for the service showed no signs of abating, recruitment of the right type proved difficult and the approved figure of 510 whole-time Home Helps (or the equivalent in part-time workers related to a 42-hour week) which it was anticipated would be reached by March, 1962, when the planning was done in 1960, proved to be high. The number of Home Helps employed at March, 1962, was 713 (or 466 whole-time equivalent). Later in the year, this figure rose to 720 (whole-time equivalent 480). Referring to my last annual report, it will be seen that this was the figure reached in April, 1961.

Although no waiting list of cases has ever been allowed to build up, the remedy being the operation of the priority scheme based on the need for help and not the ability to pay for the help provided, some of the less needy cases have inevitably been without help for short periods when recruitment was at its most difficult.

At the end of the year there seemed to be more response to advertisements for Home Helps, and this might be an indication that the tide had turned.

Cases Served

Despite the difficulty in recruiting, the total number of cases served during the year was more than 100 in excess of those assisted in 1961. Details are given in the following table :—

	1962	1961
Maternity cases	609	569
Tuberculosis cases	43	46
Chronic sick, aged and infirm	4,315	4,185
Others	381	442
	<hr/> 5,348 <hr/>	<hr/> 5,242 <hr/>

Looking at the categories separately, the increase of 40 in the number of maternity cases may be accounted for by the rise in the birth-rate.

Of the 43 cases of tuberculosis receiving help (three less than last year), most were long-term cases brought forward from 1961.

As in previous years, the most noticeable increase is in the category of the aged and chronic sick, where 130 more cases were served than in 1961. With a population in the County of over half a million and the increasing expectation of life brought about by the progress of science, this figure will, no doubt, continue to soar.

The intense cold which heralded the New Year 1962 caused havoc in the homes of many old people who had spent the Christmas Holidays with their relatives. Some returned to find burst pipes and the next few days tested the resourcefulness of our Home Helps.

The need for help in homes which are very neglected still keeps coming to light, despite the background of fourteen years of the Home Help Service.

In some families where there are young children it may be that the prolonged illness of the mother has caused the deterioration. Close liaison is maintained with the Children's Department over these cases and in many instances it has been possible through the provision of Home Help, to avoid the break-up of the family. In some "problem families," the task faced by the Home Help is indeed an arduous one and it is a tribute to some of our workers that some of these homes have been vastly improved through their untiring efforts. Unfortunately, in some cases where one or both parents has proved inadequate to cope with the problems of rearing a family, the home conditions again deteriorate if the support of the Home Help is removed.

In an effort to sweep away the excuse that Home Help cannot be accepted because of the cost, the Committee approved that no charge should be made in problem family cases, where help had at first been refused for this reason or where undue difficulty had been experienced in collecting the assessed charge and a large debt had accrued.

We can, therefore, expect an increase in the need for help in such cases and plans will shortly be made to give a basic training to a few selected Home Helps who will work in problem families. In order to facilitate the basic cleaning in neglected homes, a vacuum cleaner was purchased as an experiment.

Re-housing from old property into Local Authority bungalows, houses or flats has greatly improved the domestic background of many. The new houses, etc., are much easier to keep clean, with their improved planning, modern grates and tiled floors and there is a consequent saving of Home Help time. Though it was at first thought that old people would be lonelier in a new district, the neighbourly spirit in most districts has been established, though there are still many infirm and housebound old people whose sole contact with the outside world is the Home Help.

The Rate of Pay to Home Helps

On the recommendation of the National Joint Council for Local Authority Services (Manual Workers), the rate of pay to Home Helps was increased from $3/6\frac{3}{8}$ d. to $3/7\frac{7}{8}$ d. on the 2nd April, 1962. There is an additional payment of 2d. per hour for those serving in tuberculous homes and cases of certain other specified infectious diseases. Provision is made for overtime rates to be paid for Saturday afternoon and Sunday duty. Most Home Helps work a five-day week, but are willing to extend their hours where required.

Charge for the Service

In view of the increasing cost of the Service, partly due to the increased wage rate to Home Helps, it was decided to increase the hourly charge for the Service from 3/9d. to 4/0d. per hour on the 6th August, 1962. At this time the case load was 3,539, of which 524 (or 14.83%) were paying at the standard rate. Of the remainder, 2,638 cases were served without charge to the recipient and 377 cases paid an assessed weekly charge and therefore were not affected by the increase in the hourly rate.

The total number of cases served without charge during the year was 3,477.

The Ancillary Services

The Family Help Service

This Service is used where the mother of a family is in hospital, or has died or has deserted her children. It is afforded on recommendation of the Children's Officer where appropriate, as an alternative to admitting the children to the care of the Local Authority. It is not intended as a permanent solution to the problem of a motherless family but to tide the father over until a more permanent arrangement can be made.

Family Helps are seconded from the Home Help Service, and whilst undertaking these duties are paid on the same basis as House-Mothers :—

£9 2s. 8d. per week of $5\frac{1}{2}$ days if resident (or a daily rate of £1 13s. 2d.),

but, if non-resident—£8 2s. 8d. per week (daily rate £1 9s. 7d.).

This was increased on the 1st May, 1962, as follows :—

Resident Family Help—£9 8s. 6d. per week of $5\frac{1}{2}$ days. Daily rate £1 14s. 3d.

Non-resident Family Help—£8 8s. 6d. per week of $5\frac{1}{2}$ days. Daily rate £1 10s. 8d.

The length of a “ Family Help day ” varies and a Family Help must be prepared to be on duty whilst the father is at work.

During 1962, four cases were served, one of which was resident for a period of $29\frac{1}{2}$ days. The remainder were served for a total period of $2,055\frac{3}{4}$ hours.

The Night Attendant Service

This is an emergency Service to cover the needs of those who are too ill to be left at night and is mostly supplied to those living alone though there are a few exceptions where relief is given to those who are unable to get sufficient rest because they are nursing chronic invalids.

Twenty-four cases were served during the year (the same number as in 1961) and the total hours were 1,361.

Night Attendants are paid £1 a night irrespective of hours worked (which usually vary between 8 and 10 hours) and the charge for the Service is at the rate of £1 2s. 6d. per night. Where a patient is unable to afford this charge the Scale of Assistance is applied.

The Evening Service

Home Helps who volunteer to call in the evening to give attention to elderly people who are no longer capable of entirely looking after themselves are paid at the same rate as for daily service. Usually, not more than one hour at bed-time is necessary and often less time will suffice.

It is well-known that many Home Helps will not accept payment for the help given in the evenings.

This help adds considerably to the comfort and sense of security of the old people who refuse to give up their own homes.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE (Sections 28 and 51)

Administration

The Local Health Authority's Mental Health functions continued to be carried out during the year through the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee to whom I am responsible for the organisation, control and medical direction of the Service.

Developments during the year under review included the completion and opening of the Retford Training Centre, which provides 120 places for juniors and adults and, for the first time in this County, includes a special care unit for children who have not reached the stage of development necessary before they can be admitted to the "training" side of the Centre's activities.

A start was also made on the building of the new Junior Training Centre and Hostel at Appleton Gate, Newark, and this project is likely to be completed by the end of 1963. With the addition of special care units at the Mansfield and Mapperley Centres—included in the Authority's programme for 1964/65—training facilities for juniors should be capable of meeting foreseeable need. This work cannot be undertaken, however, until alternative accommodation is made available for the adults attending these two Centres and the Authority has therefore made provision for the erection of a new 150-place Adult Training Centre with associated hostel accommodation for thirty patients. Sites for these two buildings have now been found on land adjoining the County Council's Sherwood Village Settlement at Rainworth, near Mansfield, and it is hoped that building work will shortly be started.

A site has also been found at Sutton-in-Ashfield for a sixty-place Day Centre for the mentally ill which is another project included in the capital building programme for 1963/64.

As regards the staffing of the Service, it is still proving difficult to recruit trained staff, although it was possible in June 1962 to appoint a qualified male Psychiatric Social Worker who subsequently acted as Tutor on the Authority's first Induction Course for Welfare Assistants, five of whom were appointed jointly with the County Welfare Department in August. This course is referred to in more detail later in the report but it is perhaps appropriate to mention here that, of the five Welfare Assistants appointed initially, the four who subsequently wished to take full-time training were offered places on Younghusband courses. It would, therefore, seem that the Authority were on the right lines in laying down the minimum academic standards which they felt would be acceptable to the various Technical Colleges organising full-time courses even though at the recruitment stage guidance on this point was not available.

Relationships with the local Hospitals have remained most cordial and my thanks are due to the staff of the Saxondale and Balderton Hospitals who kindly provided training facilities for the Welfare Assistants during the Induction Course.

The hope was expressed last year that the additional accommodation to be provided at the Balderton Hospital would largely resolve the difficulty of finding beds for low-grade children. In the event, some beds were allocated to Nottinghamshire children but a number remained on the urgent waiting list whose prospects of permanent admission were still remote, although it was possible in most instances to provide temporary periods of care at fairly frequent intervals.

Voluntary Associations

The Authority continued during the year to provide practical work placements at their Mansfield and Mapperley Training Centres for students taking Diploma Courses for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped. These arrangements do, of course, place additional responsibilities upon the Centre Supervisors but this is a minor consideration compared with the urgent and widespread need for trained staff.

The twice-weekly Newark Group Teaching Class for the subnormal was transferred in January to premises owned by the Newark Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and continued to be held there until the patients concerned were transferred to the new Retford Training Centre in September. During this period the Society arranged transport to and from the Class as well as the provision of mid-day meals and the cost involved was defrayed by the County Council who also paid a sessional rent for the use of the premises. These arrangements worked very smoothly and did much to strengthen relationships with the Society.

As previously, articles made at the Mapperley Training Centre were made available to the Nottingham Society for exhibition in connection with their Annual Open Day and members of the staff of this Centre also took part in the Society's Youth Club activities.

Training of Staff

In September, a female member of the staff of the Mansfield Training Centre returned after successfully completing the Diploma Course for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped, and two other members of the staff, one male and one female, commenced similar courses of training on secondment by the Authority.

The appointment by the Health and Welfare Committees of the first five Welfare Assistants to be employed jointly in the Mental Health and Welfare Services led to the arrangement by the two Departments concerned of an initial eight-week in-service training programme for them on the lines recommended in the Younghusband Report.

Two men and three women were appointed, their ages ranging from 18 to 45 years. None had any previous experience of social work or of

employment in a Local Authority setting and it was, therefore, necessary for the training programme to cover a good deal of ground. At the same time, there was little guidance to be had on the design of induction courses for Welfare Assistants, and the form eventually decided upon was somewhat experimental in nature.

The chief aims of this period of training were as follows :—

- (1) to acquaint the Welfare Assistants with the main outline of Local Government organisation generally and, in particular with the functions and administrative procedures of the two Departments in which they would be working ;
- (2) to give them some knowledge of the wider network of social services and to illustrate how these services may be called in to the client's assistance by the Local Authority Social Worker ;
- (3) to acquaint the Welfare Assistants with the elementary principles of casework or, put more simply, to assist them in developing a helpful, courteous approach to people in difficulty whilst retaining respect for them as individuals.

The course comprised a series of lectures, discussion groups, visits of observation, and visual aids such as films and film strips. Each Welfare Assistant spent one day each week at the particular District Office at which he or she was to work on conclusion of the Course and at first accompanied the District Officer on home visits, later undertaking selected home visits unaccompanied. One period each week was set aside to enable them to discuss the practical work and visits of observation with the two Caseworkers (one from each Department) who acted as Tutors.

These group discussions, combined with a series of lecture/seminars by Dr. Ratcliffe, were designed to help the Assistants acquire some understanding of normal human development and to discuss the various reactions of clients to their problems as well as the reactions of the Assistants to their clients. It was recognised that the Assistants, particularly the younger ones, might experience some anxiety created by the first impact of the kind of problems with which they would be confronted at first hand, often for the first time in their lives, and these discussions afforded an opportunity for them to express any anxiety and to deal with it in the group. In order that they might be well acquainted with the kind of problem they would meet in the Mental Health field, arrangements were also made for them to spend one week of the course at the Saxondale Hospital and a second week at the Balderton Hospital, whilst they also spent some time at the Training Centres.

It was considered most important that, after the induction course had ended and the Welfare Assistants had started working full-time in their allotted Districts, they should continue to have opportunity for group discussion and fortnightly meetings were held with the two Caseworkers.

The experience gained in organising this first course should be valuable in arranging future similar courses. In particular, it was quickly realised that the Assistants were being expected to acquire a good deal of knowledge on a variety of subjects in a very short time. This has obvious disadvantages and it might be found advantageous to limit the scope of the course, to include more practical work, and to extend it over a slightly longer period. Another problem which emerged was that, because few human situations are static, the Welfare Assistants found that many so-called routine visits turned out to be anything but routine, and they were confronted with quite complex problems for which they were not prepared. The ability to recognise problems which are not always obvious at first sight needs also to be encouraged in order that these may be referred for the more skilled help of their senior colleagues.

Dr. T. A. Ratcliffe, Consultant Children's Psychiatrist, has kindly submitted the following report on the preventive and training aspects of his work :—

“ All those aspects of my preventive and training work in the broad field of mental health which were described in my report to you for 1961 have continued during this year.

The Pre-School Guidance Service sessions have been held regularly at the Beeston and Arnold Child Welfare Clinics. The number of parents and young children seen, and the basic “ normality ” of their problems, have remained substantially unchanged in 1962 ; but one most valuable development has been the increasing use of this service by the family Doctors in the area. Whilst it would be impossible to “ prove ” the value of this Pre-School Guidance Service in statistical terms, I am satisfied that it does make a useful contribution in preventive mental health. My only regret is that staff shortages still make it impossible for us to provide this service in other areas of the County.

Closely allied to the task of these Pre-School Guidance Clinics have been the discussion sessions, at selected Child Welfare Clinics, with groups of mothers of young children. These have continued during the year, although, for a variety of reasons, their numbers have been somewhat restricted during 1962.

This year, my main training contact with Health Visitors has been in the 28 sessions which I provide at the joint County and City Pupil Health Visitors' training course ; but a new “ in-service ” training opportunity arose with the contribution which I was able to give to the County's first course for newly appointed Welfare Assistants. The importance, in all such training courses, of providing an adequate introduction to normal (rather than abnormal) human behaviour and development and to the significance of good human relationship, cannot be overemphasised.”

Work Undertaken in the Community

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

The tables which follow show the number of patients referred during the year and the number under Local Health Authority care on the 31st December, 1962 :—

Referred during the year

Referred by	Mentally Ill					Subnormal and Severely Subnormal					Totals
	Under Age 16		16 and over		Total	Under Age 16		16 and over		Total	
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		
General Practitioners ...	1	1	243	409	654	—	—	1	—	1	655
Hospitals—on discharge from in-patient treatment ...	—	2	59	48	109	1	1	2	1	5	114
Hospitals—after or during out-patient or day treatment	1	—	54	41	96	1	3	—	—	4	100
Local Education Authorities ...	—	—	—	4	4	50	24	8	2	84	88
Police and Courts ...	—	—	27	35	62	—	—	—	—	—	62
Other Sources ...	1	—	120	185	306	6	4	8	15	33	339
Totals	3	3	503*	722†	1,231	58	32	19	18	127	1,358

*Includes 11 patients classified as Psychopaths.

†Includes 3 patients classified as Psychopaths.

Under Care at 31.12.62

Category	Under age 16		16 and over		Totals
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Mentally Ill ...	—	—	113	68	181
Psychopaths ...	—	—	5	—	5
Subnormal ...	6	3	388	263	660
Severely Subnormal	157	102	274	315	848
Totals ...	163	105	780	646	1,694

The number of cases referred during the year showed an increase over the 1961 figure of 204, of which 169 were cases of mental illness, and visits paid by the Authority's social workers were again around the 10,000 mark.

Hospital Care

The work undertaken during the year by the Authority's officers in securing treatment for persons suffering from mental disorder is shown in the following table :—

Action Taken	Mental Illness			Mental Subnormality			Totals
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Referred to Psychiatric Out-patient Clinics ...	43	79	122	58	13	71	193
Informal admissions ...	94	111	205	11	5	16	221
Admissions under Mental Health Act, 1959 :—							
Section 26 ...	5	7	12	1	—	1	13
Section 25 ...	6	20	26	—	—	—	26
Section 29 ...	71	154	225	2	—	2	227
Totals ...	219	371	590	72	18	90	680

As regards mental illness, it is interesting to note that the Authority's officers were directly concerned during the year with only just over a half of all admissions to the Saxondale Hospital (which serves the whole of the County area with the exception of the Urban Districts of Hucknall, Arnold and Carlton) and with approximately one-third of all informal admissions. This method of admission is, of course, used more frequently than any other nowadays but it will be seen from the figures given above that extensive use is also being made of the emergency admission procedure provided by Section 29 of the Mental Health Act. Whether this is strictly in accord with the intention of the Act in all cases is questionable, but there is no doubt that where compulsory admission is necessary, it provides the most practicable and speedy way of arranging it. In this County the number of medical practitioners outside Hospitals who have applied for approval and are accepted under Section 28 of the Act as having special experience in the diagnosis or treatment of mental disorder is not large and there are areas where to call on the services of such a practitioner would undoubtedly entail difficulty and delay. Thus it is to the patient's advantage in obtaining treatment at the earliest possible moment that Section 29 procedure is used, involving as it does the giving of only one recommendation by a practitioner (usually the patient's own doctor) who, if practicable, has had previous experience of the patient but need not have been specially approved under the Act. Admission in this way need not, of course, exclude the possibility of an extension of the period of compulsory detention for observation beyond the three days laid down by Section 29, but any extension does necessitate the giving of a recommendation after admission by a doctor with special experience who is surely best placed to decide whether any extension is necessary or whether, as may be hoped, the patient may revert to "informal" status. From the Local Health Authority's point of view there may also be something to be said for the fact that the use of the Section 29 procedure in preference to Section 25 also results in a substantial saving in medical fees and expenses which would have been incurred had it been necessary to obtain two medical recommendations before admission rather than one.

The waiting list of all subnormal and severely subnormal patients requiring hospital care on a long-term basis at the end of the year, though showing a reduction from forty-six to forty-one as compared with 1961, nevertheless, included a larger number of cases regarded as being in urgent need of admission, there being thirty such cases on 31st December, 1962, of whom twenty-four were under the age of sixteen years. As these are, for the most part, the very patients whose presence in a home tends to produce almost intolerable strain on the rest of the family, the need for additional hospital beds tends to assume a significance quite out of proportion to the actual number of patients involved. For the most part, they are low-grade children and it is becoming clear that, with the addition of a comparatively few higher-grade social misfits, this grade of patient is likely in the future to represent the bulk of the demand for hospital beds bearing in mind the present-day accent on the desirability of community care and the intended developments of Local Authorities in regard to Training Centres and Hostels. For the most part, hostel schemes have

yet to come to fruition, and this “ gap ” in existing provision is tending to cause a good deal of difficulty. Hospital medical staff are increasingly taking the view that patients who do not need active medical treatment or nursing care should properly be cared for “ in the community ” and, whilst it may accord with official policy, it would be helpful if this dictum could be less rigidly applied until Local Authorities have themselves had a reasonable opportunity of providing suitable accommodation for this type of patient. In this way it would continue to be possible to alleviate the serious social problems which quite frequently arise out of the mere fact of a patient’s presence in the home of a relative who has conflicting loyalties and responsibilities.

Short-term Care

Short-term care was arranged during the year under the provisions of Ministry of Health Circular 5/52 in the following cases :—

Category	Males		Females		Totals
	Under 16	16 and over	Under 16	16 and over	
Subnormal	5	13	2	7	27
Severely Subnormal ...	72	29	42	47	190
Totals	77	42	44	54	217

With the exception of two severely subnormal patients under sixteen who were placed privately at the cost of the County Council, all the patients referred to were accommodated in hospital for periods of at least three weeks. As in every year since the inception of this scheme, there was an increase in the total number of cases assisted in this way, and in 1962 the figure was over 25% in excess of that for the previous year.

One aspect of the scheme which is worthy of mention is the way in which it has come to be used as a “ stop-gap ” in cases where permanent hospital care is desirable. It is a moot point whether it is better to use the comparatively few empty beds for a corresponding number of urgent permanent admissions or to make them available in order to give temporary relief to a much larger, though less urgent, number of cases. I can only record that the adoption of the second course does have the effect of increasing the frequency of requests for care in any particular case and leads to the impression that frequent or long periods of temporary care do tend to reduce a family’s tolerance of the stress situation created by the patient’s presence in the home.

Training Centres

The following table shows the numbers receiving training or occupation in Training Centres on 31st December, 1962 :—

Centre	Males		Females		Total
	Under 16	16 and over	Under 16	16 and over	
Mansfield	31	19	23	14	87
Mapperley	39	32	21	30	122
Retford	29	3	16	14	62
*Out-County Centres ...	2	—	—	—	2
Totals	101	54	60	58	273

*By arrangement with the responsible Local Health Authorities.

In spite of delay occasioned by the difficulty in recruiting trained instructional staff, the new Centre at Retford was opened in September, 1962, when patients living in the Retford and Newark areas were admitted. These were followed in November by those patients who had been attending the Doncaster and Gainsborough Centres as an interim measure and the number on the register has gradually increased since that time. As indicated in last year's Report, patients under sixteen living in the Newark area are to remain at Retford only until the completion of the new Junior Centre and Hostel at Newark which are now under construction and scheduled for completion in December, 1963.

The Mansfield and Mapperley Centres continued to run smoothly during the year and attendances at both remained at a very satisfactory level.

At Mapperley, unfortunately, the numbers on the register now exceed the number of places available and there is urgent need to make alternative provision for adults so as to free existing accommodation for junior use.

All three Centres were visited during the year by an Advisory Mental Welfare Officer of the Ministry of Health and the report subsequently received commended the Authority on the very satisfactory standard of training provided for juniors and the encouraging increase in recent years in the numbers, particularly the over-sixteens, who are receiving full-time training. It was pointed out, however, that the urgent need is for the development of suitable work activities for adults and this is, of course, a matter which has had a good deal of consideration. Some progress has

been made but it is thought that further real development in this direction will only be practicable when the Authority's first entirely Adult Centre at Rainworth is brought into use.

It was also stressed in the report that the training of staff is regarded as particularly important and favourable reference was made to the Authority's policy of recruiting trainees who will later, if suitable, be given an opportunity to take the appropriate full-time training course.

Home and Group Teaching

The following is a summary of the work undertaken during the year:—

Group Classes :

Number of Classes at 31.12.62	...	...	...	...	4
		Males	Females		Total
Number on Register at 31.12.62	...	2	13		15
Sessions held	...	...	...		163
Total Attendances	...	...	...		1,380

Individual Home visits :

Number under instruction at 31.12.62—

		Males	Females	Total
Subnormal and Severely subnormal		6	24	30
Mentally Ill	...	9	4	13
		—	—	—
		15	28	43
		—	—	—

Number of visits in 1962	654
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The opening of the Retford Training Centre in September further curtailed the number of subnormal patients receiving home or group teaching, particularly because it was possible in September to admit those who had previously attended the Group Class at Newark which, from January, 1962, had been held twice weekly in premises belonging to the Newark and District Society for Mentally Handicapped Children.

As previously envisaged, the Authority was able during the year to appoint a qualified female Occupational Therapist with a view to extending their arrangements so as to provide domiciliary occupational therapy for selected patients as a means of assisting their recovery from mental illness or of preventing further deterioration.

SECTION VII

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

(I) Incidence of Blindness

(a) Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of forms B.D.8 recommends :—	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(a) No treatment	24	4	—	76
(b) Treatment (medical surgical or optical) ...	44	4	—	43
(c) Treatment (Hospital supervision)	9	7	—	7
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	19	3	—	26

(b) Ophthalmia Neonatorum

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	3
(ii) Number of cases in which :—	
(a) Vision Lost	Nil
(b) Vision Impaired	Nil
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	Nil

(2) Epileptics and Spastics

The County Council have an approved scheme under the National Assistance Act, 1948, for promoting the welfare of general classes of handicapped persons including epileptics and spastics, which is administered by the County Welfare Committee and designed to ensure to persons who apply for assistance the benefit of all existing statutory and voluntary services and consideration of their needs in relation to the development of welfare services.

The service is administered by the County Welfare Officer who refers to me questions of medical eligibility for registration and any cases of persons suffering from tuberculosis or mental disability which come to his notice. The assistance of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Council for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped, and other voluntary organisations is enlisted in appropriate cases.

The following cases are registered with the County Council for Welfare Services under the National Assistance Act, 1948 :—

Epileptics	...	...	...	...	72
Cerebral Palsy	...	...	...	...	70
Epilepsy and Cerebral Palsy	...	...	...	...	3

SECTION VIII

STAFF

The following is a list of personnel employed on the 31st December, 1962 :—

County Medical Officer and Principal School Medical Officer —

A. R. MARGETTS, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Deputy County Medical Officer—

R. S. MALE, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Senior Administrative Medical Officer—

P. C. MOORE, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.Obst.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare—

J. A. FORBES, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Medical Officer for Mental Health—

E. ROITH, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.M., D.P.H.

Clinical Medical Staff

Senior Clinical Medical Officers (for Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Services)—

J. BOARD, M.B., B.S., D.C.H.

K. HAIGH, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

A. J. JOHNSON, M.B., B.Ch., D.T.M. & H.

N. D. PATON, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers (for Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Services)—

Whole-time—

H. M. BIRKS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

D. R. BROOK, M.B., Ch.B.

J. GOLDSBROUGH, M.B., B.S.

M. M. REGAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Part-time—

H. L. BARKER, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

I. M. BUCKLE, M.B., Ch.B.

R. N. COLLEY, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.

L. M. CRAM, M.B., B.S.

J. M. CUMMINS, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.

G. R. DAVIES, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

E. DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

P. M. GRAY, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

M. J. GRICE, M.B., Ch.B.

M. C. JEFFRIES, M.B., B.S.

P. E. LINNELL, M.B., B.S.

K. M. MORTON, M.B., Ch.B.

D. NIXON, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.

M. A. REFORD, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.

M. C. WAY, B.M., B.Ch., D.C.H., D.T.M. & H.

Seven general medical practitioners were also employed for Sessional duties on a Fee basis

Assistant County Medical Officers and Medical Officers of Health of County Districts—

E. BEBBINGTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Beeston and Stapleford Urban District

J. D. CARROLL, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Mansfield Woodhouse and Warsop Urban Districts

C. CROSS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

West Bridgford Urban and Bingham Rural Districts

J. S. DRUMMOND, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Mansfield Borough

J. V. LOUGHLIN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Kirkby-in-Ashfield and Hucknall Urban Districts

M. B. McCANN, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Worksop Borough and Worksop Rural District

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District.

H. D. B. NORTH, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Newark Borough, Newark Rural and Southwell Rural Districts

W. R. PERRY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Eastwood Urban and Basford Rural Districts

H. D. H. ROBINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Arnold and Carlton Urban Districts

G. TATTERSALL, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

East Retford Borough and East Retford Rural District

Assistant County Medical Officer and Deputy Medical Officer of Health of the Borough of Mansfield

M. GIBBS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Superintendent, Sherwood Village Settlement—

D. DAVIES, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Employed by the Regional Hospital Board as Physician Superintendent,
Ransom Hospital*Children's Psychiatrists—*

T. A. RATCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M., D.C.H.

E. ARKLE, M.D., D.P.M.

Drs. Ratcliffe and Arkle are employed by the Regional Hospital Board

Dental Staff*County Dental Officer—*

D. E. MASON, O.B.E., L.D.S.

Orthodontist—

J. I. McCracken, L.D.S.

*Dental Officers—**Whole-time—*

M. ARMITAGE, L.D.S.

C. STURE, L.D.S., B.Ch.D.

S. MELLOR, L.D.S.

B. J. SWYER, L.D.S.

Part-time—

S. I. ANDREW, L.D.S., B.D.S.

M. J. McKENNY, B.D.S.

C. E. BRIDE, L.D.S.

G. PEARSON, L.D.S.

M. J. S. HUNTER, L.D.S.

J. E. PRESTON, L.D.S.

D. P. JAMES, L.D.S.

A. J. ROLFE, L.D.S., B.D.S.

Vacancies equal to the time of approximately eleven Dental Officers.

All Dental Officers are employed by the Education Committee but undertake
Maternity and Child Welfare as well as School Health Service work.**Nursing and Allied Staff***Superintendent Health Visitors—*

E. BOWLER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

A. COLLISHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

C. J. McHENRY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Health Visitors 65—with 17 Vacancies

Tuberculosis Visitors 5

School Nurses 11

Geriatric Nurse 1

Assistant Clinic Nurses ... 6 (Whole-time equivalent)—with 3 Vacancies

Dental Auxiliary 1—with 3 Vacancies

Dental Surgery Assistants ... 11—with 13 Vacancies

*Midwifery**Senior Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives—*

M. K. COLLINS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Assistant Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives—

M. ALLCOCK, S.R.N., S.C.M.

County Midwives 68—with 8 Vacancies

*Day Nurseries**Matrons*

Beeston	...	...	...	...	M. D. ASHER, S.R.N.
Carlton	...	...	...	...	A. BRAWN, N.N.E.B.
Mansfield (Bull Farm)	...	...	...	...	M. BREWSTER, S.R.C.N.
Newark	...	...	...	...	Vacancy
Stapleford	...	...	...	...	S. FLETCHER, S.R.N.
West Bridgford	...	...	...	...	M. BECKETT, N.S.D.N.D.

*Home Help Service**Organiser—*

M. W. COTTEE

District Organisers 10

Mental Health Staff*Senior Mental Health Officer—*

W. A. FROST

*Male Mental Health Officers 10

*Welfare Assistants 8—with 3 Vacancies

*Employed jointly as Mental Health Officers and District Welfare Officers,
or as Welfare Assistants

Case Workers 1—with 1 Vacancy

Female Supervisors, Training Centres 3

Female Home Teachers for Mentally
Defective Persons 2

Staff for Other Special Services

County Ambulance Officer—
F. E. JOLLEY

County Health Inspector—
G. H. EARNSHAW

County Almoners—
S. M. CUTTS
P. K. EMY
M. J. GARLAND
With 1 Vacancy

Health Education Officer—
A. H. MARROW

Assistant Health Education Officers—
N. S. WASS
With 1 Vacancy

Sherwood Industries (Village Settlement) General Manager—
W. H. TIPPING

Auditory Therapist—
R. PARK

Milk Samplers—
Two

Central Office Staff

Lay Administrative Assistant and Chief Clerk—
W. L. RICHARDSON

Senior Administrative Assistant—
E. GILLOTT

Senior Clerks of Sections—
Accounts—
H. R. ADAMS

Staff—
J. M. ANSON

School Health Service—
W. R. CLEMENS

Mental Health Service—
E. LEWIS

Preventive Health Services—
R. GOSPEL

Maternity and Child Welfare Services—
L. HOCKIN

Ambulance Service—
R. J. MARLOWE

**Names and Addresses of the Medical Officers of Health of the
Twenty County Districts
As at 31st December, 1962**

<i>District</i>	<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
BOROUGHES			
EAST RETFORD	G. Tattersall	Municipal Offices, Chancery Lane, Retford.	Retford 2561
MANSFIELD	J. S. Drummond	Public Health Department, Gilcroft Street, Mansfield	Mansfield 1296
NEWARK	H. D. B. North	Public Health Department, The Friary, Appleton Gate, Newark.	Newark 3255
WORKSOP	M. B. McCann	Health Department, Park House, Park Street, Worksop.	Worksop 2405
URBAN DISTRICTS			
ARNOLD	H. D. H. Robinson	Health Department, Arnot Hill House, Arnold.	Nottingham 26-8584
BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD	E. Bebbington	Public Health Department, The Willows, Dovecote Lane, Beeston.	Nottingham 25-4891
CARLTON	H. D. H. Robinson	Public Health Department, Council House, Burton Road, Carlton.	Nottingham 24-8231
EASTWOOD	W. R. Perry	Council Offices, Church Street, Eastwood.	Langley Mill 3022
HUCKNALL	J. V. Loughlin	Council Offices, Hucknall.	Hucknall 2242
KIRKBY-IN- ASHFIELD	J. V. Loughlin	Council Offices, Urban Road, East Kirkby.	Kirkby-in- Ashfield 2371
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE	J. D. Carroll	Public Health Department, Manor House, Mansfield Woodhouse.	Mansfield 1891
SUTTON-IN- ASHFIELD	T. S. McKean	Public Health Department, Forest Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield.	Sutton-in- Ashfield 600
WARSOP	J. D. Carroll	Health Department, Town Hall, Warsop.	Warsop 2637
WEST BRIDGFORD	C. Cross	Health Department, 70 Bridgford Road, West Bridgford	Nottingham 89651
RURAL DISTRICTS			
BASFORD	W. R. Perry	Health Department, Rock House, Stockhill Lane, Basford, Nottingham.	Nottingham 76677
BINGHAM	C. Cross	Council Offices, Bingham.	Bingham 391
EAST RETFORD	G. Tattersall	Municipal Offices, Chancery Lane, Retford.	Retford 2471
NEWARK	H. D. B. North	Public Health Department, The Friary, Appleton Gate, Newark.	Newark 3255
SOUTHWELL	H. D. B. North	Public Health Department, The Friary, Appleton Gate, Newark.	Newark 3255
WORKSOP	M. B. McCann	Council Offices, Highfield House, Carlton Road, Worksop.	Worksop 2219

SECTION IX

STATISTICAL
TABLES

TABLE I

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
BOROUGHES AND URBAN DISTRICTS

Vital Statistics for the Year 1962

BOROUGHES AND URBAN DISTRICTS	Area in Acres (Land and Inland Water)	Persons per Acre	Separate households at Census 1951	Persons per household at Census 1951	Population Census 1951	Population estimated to the middle of 1962	Live Births			Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Deaths under 1 year of age		Deaths			Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 of population	Death Rate from Tuberculous Diseases per 1,000 of population
							Number	Rate (Crude)	Rate (Corrected)	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	No. of Maternal Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number	Rate (Crude)	Rate (Corrected)		
MANSFIELD (Borough)	7,009	7.7	15,329	3.27	51,352	53,610	923	17.2	16.7	19	20.2	—	—	24	26.0	667	12.4	13.3	0.08	0.09
WORKSOP (Borough)	17,936	1.9	8,787	3.43	31,034	34,840	668	19.2	18.4	13	19.1	—	—	17	25.4	351	10.1	12.7	—	0.03
NEWARK (Borough)	3,364	7.3	6,766	3.25	22,917	24,580	479	19.5	19.5	6	12.4	—	—	9	18.8	310	12.6	12.9	0.04	0.08
EAST RETFORD (Borough)...	4,657	3.8	4,856	3.29	16,316	18,020	286	15.9	15.7	10	33.8	—	—	7	24.5	219	12.2	11.4	—	0.06
ARNOLD	4,506	6.2	6,740	3.18	21,473	27,940	570	20.4	19.2	2	3.5	—	—	9	15.8	275	9.8	13.2	0.07	0.07
BEESTON & STAPLEFORD...	6,468†	8.9	14,703	3.26	49,846	57,380	1,115	19.4	18.8	12	10.6	1	0.9	13	11.7	584	10.2	13.9	0.07	0.07
CARLTON	4,018	9.7	10,702	3.19	34,235	38,950	694	17.8	17.3	14	19.8	—	—	22	31.7	441	11.3	13.4	—	—
EASTWOOD	1,178	9.1	2,754	3.48	9,894	10,770	231	21.4	21.4	3	12.8	—	—	4	17.3	113	10.5	14.1	—	—
HUCKNALL	4,029	5.9	6,741	3.35	23,210	23,800	447	18.8	18.8	9	19.7	—	—	10	22.4	232	9.7	13.3	—	—
KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD ...	5,830	3.7	5,942	3.39	20,133	21,820	433	19.8	19.4	10	22.6	—	—	12	27.7	236	10.8	13.7	—	—
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE	4,834	4.4	4,918	3.50	17,821	21,220	499	23.5	22.8	15	29.2	—	—	12	24.0	211	9.9	14.3	—	—
SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD ...	10,507	3.9	11,973	3.35	40,518	40,540	696	17.2	17.2	18	25.2	1	1.4	17	24.4	430	10.6	13.7	0.05	0.05
WARSOP	7,174	1.6	2,967	3.67	10,892	11,700	200	17.1	16.6	3	14.8	1	4.9	5	25.0	137	11.7	15.9	0.09	0.09
WEST BRIDGFORD ...	3,044†	8.8	8,397	2.92	23,372†	26,950	444	16.5	17.0	7	15.5	—	—	9	20.3	363	13.5	11.4	—	—
TOTALS	84,554†	4.9	111,575	3.3	373,013†	412,120	7,685	18.6	18.3	141	18.0	3	0.4	170	22.1	4,569	11.1	13.3	0.03	0.04

† Amended figures which allow for changes of area and population after the Nottingham City and County
Boundaries Act, 1951, had become effective on the 1st April, 1952.

TABLE II

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
RURAL DISTRICTS

Vital Statistics for the Year 1962

RURAL DISTRICTS	Area in Acres (Land and Inland Water)	Persons per Acre	Separate households at Census 1951	Persons per household at Census 1951	Population Census 1951	Population estimated to the middle of 1962	Live Births			Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Deaths under 1 year of age		Deaths			Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 of population	Death Rate from ALL Tuberculous Diseases per 1,000 of population
							Number	Rate (Crude)	Rate (Corrected)	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	No. of Maternal Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number	Rate (Crude)	Rate (Corrected)		
BASFORD . . .	69,825†	0.88	14,872	3.31	49,995†	61,530	1,135	18.4	17.7	30	25.8	—	—	19	16.7	602	9.8	12.2	0.05	0.05
BINGHAM . . .	67,583	0.39	5,370	3.14	20,568	26,430	501	19.0	19.9	5	9.9	—	—	10	20.0	338	12.8	11.1	—	—
WORKSOP . . .	28,515	0.63	4,347	3.73	17,235	18,060	370	20.5	21.3	8	21.2	—	—	12	32.4	195	10.8	16.1	—	—
EAST RETFORD . . .	111,032	0.21	5,788	3.23	21,561	22,720	359	15.8	17.4	3	8.3	1	2.8	9	25.1	230	10.1	9.9	—	0.04
NEWARK . . .	41,550	0.34	3,331	3.31	11,272	14,320	317	22.1	21.9	3	9.4	—	—	7	22.1	130	9.1	9.8	—	—
SOUTHWELL . . .	118,586	0.39	11,298	3.40	39,717	46,980	929	19.8	19.8	23	24.2	—	—	21	22.6	462	9.8	12.4	—	0.02
TOTALS . . .	437,091†	0.43	45,006	3.5	160,348†	190,040	3,611	19.0	19.0	72	19.5	1	0.3	78	21.6	1,957	10.3	12.0	0.02	0.03

† Amended figures which allow for changes of area and population after the Nottingham City and County Boundaries Act, 1951, had become effective on the 1st April, 1952.

TABLE III

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
WHOLE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY

Vital Statistics for the Year 1962

	Area in Acres (Land and Inland Water)	Persons per Acre	Separate households at Census 1951	Persons per household at Census 1951	Population Census 1951	Population estimated to the middle of 1962	Live Births			Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Deaths under 1 year of age		Deaths			Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 of population	Death Rate from Tuberculous Diseases per 1,000 of population
							Number	Rate (Crude)	Rate (Corrected)	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	No. of Maternal Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number	Rate (Crude)	Rate (Corrected)		
URBAN DISTRICTS	84,554†	4.9	111,575	3.3	373,013†	412,120	7,685	18.6	18.3	141	18.0	3	0.4	170	22.1	4,569	11.1	13.3	0.03	0.04
RURAL DISTRICTS	437,091†	0.43	45,006	3.5	160,348†	190,040	3,611	19.0	19.0	72	19.5	1	0.3	78	21.6	1,957	10.3	12.0	0.02	0.03
WHOLE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY	521,645†	1.15	156,581	3.3	533,361†	602,160	11,296	18.8	18.6	213	18.5	4	0.3	248	22.0	6,526	10.8	12.9	0.03	0.04

† Amended figures which allow for changes of area and population after the Nottingham City and County Boundaries Act, 1951, had become effective on the 1st April, 1952.

TABLE IV INFANT MORTALITY AND STILL-BIRTH RATES, 1958-1962

	Infantile Mortality (All Infants) Under One Year)				Neo-Natal Mortality (Infants Under One Month Only)				Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Infants Under One Week Only)				Perinatal Mortality (Stillbirths & Deaths Under One Week)				Stillbirth Rate Per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962			
England and Wales ...	22.6	22.2	21.9	21.6	21.6	16.2	15.8	15.6	15.5	15.1	13.6	13.4	13.4	13.0	34.2	32.9	32.2	30.8	21.6	19.7	19.1	18.1
Whole County ...	20.8	21.0	23.0	17.7	22.0	12.9	14.6	15.8	11.7	15.5	12.2	12.9	10.1	12.7	33.0	33.2	28.7	30.9	21.0	20.6	18.8	18.5
Aggregate of Urban Districts	21.1	21.9	24.0	18.1	22.1	14.0	15.3	16.3	12.4	15.2	12.9	12.7	10.9	12.0	34.4	32.9	29.4	29.8	20.7	20.5	18.7	18.0
Aggregate of Rural Districts	19.9	19.0	20.8	17.0	21.6	10.6	13.0	14.9	10.1	16.1	10.8	13.4	8.3	14.1	30.1	33.8	27.2	33.4	21.7	20.7	19.0	19.5
Mansfield M.B. ...	16.8	23.9	32.5	15.2	26.0	6.0	18.2	24.7	10.9	11.9	15.9	18.0	10.9	10.8	32.4	41.6	27.7	30.8	17.7	24.1	17.1	20.2
Worksop M.B. ...	17.7	21.6	22.1	22.8	25.4	9.7	18.5	10.3	18.2	13.5	18.5	8.8	13.7	10.5	40.7	38.5	32.8	29.4	29.7	30.0	19.4	19.1
Newark M.B. ...	28.7	23.4	27.2	19.0	18.8	19.1	21.0	18.1	14.3	12.5	18.7	9.1	9.5	10.4	43.3	28.9	30.3	22.7	7.1	20.0	21.0	12.4
East Retford M.B. ...	14.9	18.2	16.5	9.4	24.5	11.1	3.6	9.9	6.3	21.0	3.6	6.6	6.3	14.0	21.5	35.3	27.7	47.3	25.4	28.8	21.5	33.8
Arnold U.D. ...	9.4	21.8	14.6	9.9	15.8	4.7	14.6	10.5	7.9	10.5	9.7	8.4	7.9	8.8	23.9	22.7	17.8	12.2	13.9	14.4	9.8	3.5
Beeston and Stapleford U.D.	25.2	13.3	18.8	22.5	11.7	14.3	5.5	13.6	13.7	11.7	4.4	10.5	11.7	9.0	28.1	21.7	24.1	19.5	19.4	11.4	12.5	10.6
Carlton U.D. ...	15.7	18.2	29.6	14.8	31.7	11.0	11.6	18.7	13.3	23.1	8.3	15.6	13.3	18.7	30.7	30.7	30.5	38.1	12.4	15.3	17.4	19.8
Eastwood U.D. ...	12.0	—	33.0	22.6	17.3	12.0	—	28.3	13.6	17.3	—	23.6	9.1	13.0	25.1	50.5	39.4	25.6	34.9	27.5	30.7	12.8
Hucknall U.D. ...	33.7	28.2	14.7	21.3	22.4	28.1	22.6	12.3	10.7	15.7	16.9	12.3	10.7	8.9	38.7	29.0	36.4	28.5	24.7	16.9	26.0	19.7
Kirkby-in-Ashfield U.D. ..	46.2	32.3	23.5	22.1	27.7	38.0	25.3	20.9	17.2	25.4	20.7	15.7	14.7	20.8	44.9	33.3	43.0	42.9	34.1	17.9	28.6	22.6
Mansfield Woodhouse U.D.	13.4	22.3	22.4	15.7	24.0	8.0	12.4	7.5	11.2	10.0	9.9	5.0	11.2	10.0	33.9	31.6	26.5	38.9	18.4	26.7	15.5	29.2
Sutton-in-Ashfield U.D. ..	27.4	29.8	30.9	17.4	24.4	18.8	17.3	17.0	11.1	14.4	14.1	15.4	11.1	10.1	35.3	39.2	40.0	35.0	23.4	24.1	29.2	25.2
Warsop U.D. ...	9.2	36.2	36.5	24.9	25.0	9.2	27.1	26.0	19.9	25.0	27.1	20.8	14.9	25.0	52.9	55.3	34.1	39.4	26.8	35.2	19.5	14.8
West Bridgford U.D. ...	17.8	16.9	15.8	18.2	20.3	15.3	16.9	15.8	6.8	18.0	14.5	13.6	4.5	11.3	35.5	24.6	13.5	26.6	19.9	11.2	9.0	15.5
Basford R.D. ...	22.2	20.5	20.0	17.1	16.7	13.0	13.0	14.0	9.0	9.7	10.2	14.0	8.1	7.0	30.0	32.3	30.8	32.6	20.0	18.6	22.9	25.8
Bingham R.D. ...	10.8	13.2	8.7	26.3	20.0	6.5	8.8	6.5	14.2	18.0	8.8	6.5	14.2	18.0	23.9	23.5	29.9	27.7	23.3	17.1	15.9	9.9
Worksop R.D. ...	31.6	13.1	31.8	9.4	32.4	19.0	9.8	22.3	6.3	18.9	6.5	15.9	3.1	16.2	38.0	49.2	18.6	37.0	18.6	33.8	15.5	21.2
East Retford R.D. ...	22.7	16.4	27.6	14.5	25.1	9.7	9.9	16.6	11.6	19.5	9.9	13.8	5.8	19.5	16.3	32.5	25.6	27.6	28.4	19.0	19.9	8.3
Newark R.D. ...	20.8	30.3	11.5	19.6	22.1	15.6	22.7	7.7	7.8	18.9	15.1	3.8	7.8	18.9	40.6	30.0	23.2	28.1	20.4	26.2	15.4	9.4
Southwell R.D. ...	15.9	19.8	24.4	14.4	22.6	5.3	14.5	19.5	10.8	19.4	13.2	18.3	8.4	16.1	32.3	37.0	25.9	39.9	22.0	19.1	17.6	24.2

TABLE V NOTTINGHAMSHIRE Abstract of Vital Statistics

Year	Estimated Population at the middle of the year	Excess of Births over Deaths	Persons per Acre	Separate Families	Persons per Household	Registered Births	Births per 1,000 of the population	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births	Net Deaths	Net Death Rate per 1,000 of the population
1913	362,307	4,934	.69	...	...	9,369	25.8	101	4,435	12.2
1914	367,617	4,845	.70	...	...	9,541	25.9	107	4,696	12.7
1915	353,193	3,775	.67	...	...	8,843	25.0	112	5,068	14.3
1916	344,501	4,126	.66	...	...	8,567	22.8	95	4,441	12.8
1917	344,822	3,372	.66	...	...	7,589	19.7	95	4,217	12.2
1918	339,456	1,725	.65	...	...	7,742	20.3	100	6,017	17.7
1919	366,331	2,948	.70	...	...	7,507	19.6	95	4,559	12.4
1920	380,928	5,667	.73	...	...	9,836	25.8	85	4,169	10.9
1921	381,969	4,774	.73	85,646	4.4	9,187	24.1	86	4,413	11.5
1922	386,130	4,177	.74	...	...	8,316	21.5	69	4,139	10.7
1923	388,019	3,763	.74	...	...	8,023	20.6	77	4,260	11.0
1924	391,700	3,715	.75	...	...	8,085	20.6	79	4,370	11.2
1925	393,400	3,373	.75	...	...	7,921	20.1	77	4,548	11.6
1926	398,900	3,310	.75	...	...	7,739	19.4	73	4,429	11.1
1927	408,100	2,984	.78	...	...	7,613	18.6	69	4,629	11.3
1928	422,700	3,549	.81	...	...	7,941	18.8	64	4,392	10.4
1929	429,300	2,242	.82	...	...	7,517	17.5	76	5,095	11.8
1930	439,400	3,261	.84	...	...	7,746	17.6	62	4,485	10.2
1931	447,900	2,617	.86	* 109,674	3.9	7,695	17.2	72	5,078	11.3
1932	451,600	2,821	.86	...	...	7,534	16.7	66	4,713	10.4
1933	444,970	2,036	.86	...	...	6,945	15.5	68	4,909	10.9
1934	448,500	2,395	.87	...	...	7,042	15.7	54	4,647	10.4
1935	453,500	2,382	.86	...	...	7,083	15.6	56	4,701	10.4
1936	459,000	2,005	.88	...	...	7,033	15.3	58	5,028	10.9
1937	465,800	2,218	.89	...	...	7,318	15.7	59	5,100	10.9
1938	470,900	2,796	.90	...	...	7,549	16.0	46	4,753	10.1
1939	478,200 ^a	2,511	.91	...	...	7,847	16.4	51	5,336	11.1
	479,900 ^b									
1940	483,240	1,735	.92	...	...	7,610	15.7	58	5,875	12.2
1941	492,750	2,501	.94	...	...	7,954	16.1	62	5,453	11.1
1942	481,200	3,755	.92	...	...	8,659	18.0	48	4,904	10.2
1943	472,300	3,946	.90	...	...	9,255	20.2	47	5,309	11.2
1944	474,960	5,125	.91	...	...	10,343	21.8	47	5,218	11.0
1945	475,910	4,068	.91	...	...	9,096	19.1	44	5,028	10.5
1946	495,620	4,693	.95	...	...	10,001	20.2	41	5,308	10.7
1947	505,690	5,114	.97	...	...	10,673	21.2	41	5,559	11.0
1948	518,300	4,483	.99	...	...	9,486	18.3	42	5,003	9.6
1949	523,160	3,562	.99	...	...	9,098	17.4	32	5,536	10.6
1950	533,870	3,114	1.01	...	...	8,683	16.3	34	5,571	10.4
1951	535,800	2,547	1.02	156,581	3.4	8,551	15.9	29.4	6,004	11.2
1952	535,410 [†]	3,244	1.02	...	...	8,515	15.9	29.3	5,271	9.8
	534,400 [‡]									
1953	541,400	3,168	1.04	...	...	8,625	15.9	29.3	5,457	10.1
1954	545,900	3,115	1.05	...	...	8,601	15.7	28.1	5,486	10.0
1955	550,600	3,140	1.05	...	...	8,718	15.8	27.2	5,578	10.1
1956	554,800	3,171	1.06	...	...	8,906	16.0	24.6	5,735	10.3
1957	563,300	3,878	1.08	...	...	9,372	16.6	23.8	5,494	9.8
1958	569,800	3,703	1.09	...	...	9,685	17.0	20.8	5,982	10.5
1959	575,400	4,082	1.10	...	...	9,964	17.3	21.0	5,882	10.2
1960	583,730	4,362	1.12	...	...	10,295	17.6	23.0	5,933	10.2
1961	593,270	4,328	1.14	...	...	10,600	17.9	17.7	6,272	10.6
1962	602,160	4,770	1.15	...	...	11,296	18.8	22.0	6,526	10.8

* Adjusted figures owing to alteration in area under the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1932, as from the 1st April, 1933.

^a Population figures for calculation of Birth Rates.

^b Population figures for calculation of Death Rates and incidence of notifiable diseases.

[†] Special constructed figure supplied by Registrar-General in consequence of change of boundaries.

[‡] Actual mid-year population.

TABLE VI CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM, 1962

No.	Cause of Death	Sex	Aggregate of Urban Districts								Aggregate of Rural Districts								Total for County	
			All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—		65—	75—
	ALL CAUSES	M	2388	97	6	14	27	112	620	670	842	42	9	10	11	50	266	291	380	3447
		F	2181	73	7	9	19	76	406	499	1092	36	2	3	3	26	154	219	455	3079
	TOTALS		4569	170	13	23	46	188	1026	1169	1934	78	11	13	14	76	420	510	835	6526
1	Tuberculosis Respiratory	M	9	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10
2	Do. Other	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	7
3	Syphilitic Disease	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	Diphtheria	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
5	Whooping Cough	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
6	Meningococcal Infections	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Measles	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	4	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
10	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	F	71	—	—	—	—	2	29	27	13	—	—	—	—	5	4	10	6	96
11	Do. Lung, Bronchus	M	46	—	—	—	—	4	9	11	22	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	8	62
12	Do. Breast	F	163	—	—	—	—	4	79	59	20	—	—	—	—	—	33	16	8	221
13	Do. Uterus	M	27	—	—	—	—	1	9	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	34
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	76	—	—	—	—	7	31	15	23	—	—	—	—	5	16	5	7	109
16	Diabetes	F	45	—	—	—	—	5	19	11	10	—	—	—	—	2	9	3	3	62
17	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	205	—	—	—	—	11	58	55	79	—	—	—	—	3	30	26	28	294
18	Coronary Disease, Angina	F	191	—	—	—	—	13	71	54	51	—	—	—	—	4	26	19	28	269
19	Hypertension with heart disease	M	13	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
20	Other Heart Disease	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
21	Other Circulatory Disease	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
22	Influenza	F	26	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
23	Pneumonia	M	273	19	1	1	—	4	47	78	142	—	—	—	—	4	23	42	55	397
24	Bronchitis	F	414	17	2	1	—	6	67	96	243	—	—	—	—	2	20	45	83	564
25	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	474	—	—	—	—	20	174	142	138	—	—	—	—	4	67	69	39	653
26	Ulcer of Stomach	F	278	—	—	—	—	3	47	99	129	—	—	—	—	1	25	47	45	396
27	Gastritis, Enteritis	M	48	—	—	—	—	—	5	24	19	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	11	71
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	F	44	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	27	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	13	66
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	271	19	1	1	—	8	37	70	153	—	—	—	—	1	15	38	96	421
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	F	345	17	2	1	—	5	46	56	236	—	—	—	—	1	13	31	148	538
31	Congenital Malformations	M	94	—	—	—	—	3	18	28	45	—	—	—	—	3	6	12	26	139
32	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	F	93	—	—	—	—	2	13	11	64	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	25	134
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	13	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	20
34	All Other Accidents	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
35	Suicide	M	96	—	—	—	—	—	12	16	47	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	22	145
36	Homicide and Operations of War	F	118	17	2	1	—	1	6	25	66	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	29	164

